

Yemeni leaders begin union talks

SANAA (R) — Officials clamped tight security on Sanaa on Tuesday as the leaders of North and South Yemen met for talks on prospects of uniting the two states. The secretary-general of the ruling South Yemeni Socialist Party, Ali Salem Al-Baidh, and a high-level delegation arrived Tuesday for talks aimed at forming a united Yemen. Mr. Baidh and North Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh had an hour of private talks and later joined ministers from both sides in an open session. Mr. Baidh's motorcade was heavily guarded with armed security men along the road from the airport to the presidential palace and on roof tops, while two helicopters flew above. This is the first visit by Mr. Baidh to Sanaa since he became the party's head following fighting between Marxist factions in January 1986 ousted the party leader, President Ali Nasser Mohammad, who now lives in Sanaa and leads an opposition front. Opposition sources here say more than 25,000 supporters followed them to North Yemen since the fighting, but South Yemeni President Haider Abu Baker Al Attas said only 6,000 people fled to the north.

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Bomb explodes in Israeli bus

TEL AVIV (AP) — A bomb exploded on a city bus Tuesday during afternoon rush hour near Jaffa, a police spokeswoman said. There were no injuries among the 30 people that were aboard. Israel army radio reported. It said the bomb was apparently planted near the roof of the bus and caused light damage. The explosion occurred on a busy street in Jaffa.

Israel reportedly tests nuclear missile

GENEVA (AP) — The International Defence Review reported Tuesday that Israel had successfully test-fired a new nuclear-capable medium-range missile into the Mediterranean Sea. Quoting informed U.S. sources, the Geneva-based monthly said in its latest edition that the "Jericho II" missile covered 820 kilometres on the test, almost twice the distance reached on a previous test. "The maximum range is projected soon to be as much as 1,450 kilometres," the magazine quoted the unidentified sources as saying. It said the test was monitored by U.S. "intelligence gathering assets" and was viewed by the sources as "significant because it means that Israeli missiles armed with nuclear warheads are now in a position to be able to reach all potential hostile capitals, including Baghdad."

Hassan II meets Tunisian envoys

RABAT (R) — Two senior Tunisian envoys left Morocco on Tuesday after conferring with King Hassan. The national news agency MAP said the king received Amor Chadli, director of cabinet of President Habib Bourguiba who is also acting foreign minister, and Hedi Baouche, Tunisian minister of social affairs. The agency said they delivered a message from Mr. Bourguiba to the monarch but it gave no details. Their visit to Morocco is the latest in a series of intensive high-level consultations recently among the Maghreb states of Algeria, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco and Tunisia to pave the way for an eventual North African union.

France questions 3 in bombing case

PARIS (R) — Three Lebanese have been questioned by the DST, the French counter-espionage service, in connection with the spate of five bombings that killed 11 people in Paris last September, Interior Ministry sources said Tuesday. The sources did not give details of the questioning, beyond saying that the Lebanese were detained on Tuesday evening.

Britain expels Bulgarian diplomat

LONDON (R) — Britain ordered Bulgaria's military attaché in London for suspected espionage on Tuesday and told Sofia any retaliation against British diplomats would be entirely unjustified. Colonel Ivan Pavlov Djanbov was given 14 days to leave because of what a Foreign Office spokesman said were "activities incompatible with his status," a phrase normally used to indicate spying.

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U.S. spurns Soviet proposal for talks on Gulf

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — The United States on Tuesday turned down a Soviet proposal for talks between the two countries on the Gulf, the White House announced. White House spokesman Martin Fitzwater told reporters the administration believed the United Nations Security Council was "the proper forum" for dealing with the Gulf conflict.

In Moscow earlier Tuesday, Foreign Ministry spokesman Boris Pyadyshev said Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev had sent a letter to U.S. President Ronald Reagan saying the two superpowers had good prospects for cooperation in the area.

"The message says that some statements by the U.S. administration seem to be evidence of the American side's interest in connection with Soviet proposals on the Gulf," Pyadyshev told a news briefing.

"If this is a correct impression, then we would be prepared to discuss this issue with the United States more specifically in any format that is convenient for the president."

Fitzwater told reporters that Mr. Gorbachev's letter, received on Friday, was in reply to a letter that Mr. Reagan had sent to members of the Security Council urging support for a resolution seeking an end to the war.

The resolution was adopted unanimously on Monday. The spokesman said Mr. Gorbachev's reply dealt primarily with the Gulf and was "generally positive," but he refused to give details of its contents.

Asked about Moscow's proposal for superpower talks on the Gulf, Fitzwater said: "The president sent his letters to the U.N. countries indicating he thought that was the appropriate forum in which to consider this issue, especially at this time, and we still think that is the proper forum."

Mr. Gorbachev's letter was in response to a letter he received from the president a few days ago, Pyadyshev said.

Mr. Gorbachev's letter set out Moscow's view that there were two main causes of tension in the Gulf — the bloodshed of the Iran-Iraq war and the U.S. naval presence in the region.

"An enormous amount of U.S. naval power is concentrated in a limited space," Pyadyshev said. "This concentration of naval forces is devoid of all sense and could be a detonator for a major conflict."

Mr. Gorbachev told Mr. Reagan in his letter that he shared the president's view that results were achieved when the superpowers acted in unison, Pyadyshev said.

The Soviet Union believed the Monday's Security Council's resolution, which ordered an immediate ceasefire in the Iran-Iraq war, could bring about peace.

"The implementation of the items in the document could bring about peace in the region," he said. "Today, priority is to be given to the peace-keeping functions of the U.N. secretary-general (Javier Perez de Cuellar)."

Pyadyshev also reiterated the Soviet Union's July 3 offer to withdraw its warships in the Gulf if other foreign powers did the same. He said the Soviet Union now has three minesweepers and one frigate in the Gulf.

In Washington, Mr. Reagan on Monday praised the Security Council resolution as an "historic step" toward ending "the increasingly dangerous conflict between Iran and Iraq."

Iraq sees U.N. demand as positive but Iran says no

Perez de Cuellar awaits official word from Baghdad and Tehran

Combined agency dispatches

IRAQ on Tuesday welcomed Monday's United Nations Security Council resolution ordering an immediate ceasefire in the Gulf war as positive but Iran rejected the world body's demand as unjust.

Iraqi President Saddam Hussein conferred with the ruling Revolutionary Command Council to study the resolution. The Iraqi News Agency (INA) quoted an official spokesman as saying that the first Iraqi reaction to the resolution was positive.

The Iranian Foreign Ministry contending that the U.N. had "ignored Iraq's responsibility in resorting to force and starting the war" in 1980, said in a statement carried by Tehran Radio: "For this reason, the recent resolution

will not have the slightest effect in inhibiting or reducing the scale of the war."

Iran's official Islamic Republic News Agency (IRNA) said the statement charged that American intervention in the Gulf was "a blatant violation of the council resolution, rendering it null and void."

U.S. warships are due to escort Kuwaiti tankers registered under the American flag to protect them from Iranian attack. The Iranians have been raiding

Kuwaiti vessels and other ships linked to the Gulf emirate, charging that Kuwait supports Iraq and has threatened to attack the U.S. escorts as well.

In another report on the statement, IRNA said the Foreign Ministry had "spurned" the resolution and an informed political source had rejected it.

The source was not identified by name or position.

The Iraqi spokesman quoted by INA said: "Our primary impression regarding the text of the resolution is positive."

He said Iraq would make its considered reply to the resolution after a meeting of the country's National Assembly, which Baghdad Television reported would meet Wednesday.

President Hussein met Revolutionary Command Council and the regional leadership of the

ruling Baath Party to discuss the resolution.

Diplomats said Iraq, which has accepted previous council resolutions, was expected to accept the demand for a ceasefire since it corresponded with Iraq's demand for a comprehensive settlement of the conflict.

They said Baghdad would probably announce that it would abide by the resolution and halt military action provided that Iran did likewise.

The spokesman said Iraq would probably give its formal response to the resolution before Friday.

Baghdad's U.N. envoy, Ismat Kittani, told the council that Iraq had always recognised U.N. jurisdiction in the conflict.

But political analysts said Iraq might express some caution since

(Continued on page 5)

Jordan welcomes U.N. demand and urges world community to enforce it

Combined agency dispatches

AMMAN — Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri on Tuesday welcomed Monday's United Nations Security Council resolution demanding an end to the Iran-Iraq war and urged the international community to be ready to enforce it.

"The unanimous adoption (of the resolution) is a landmark and it will certainly help to de-escalate the war and tensions on land and in the Gulf," Mr. Masri was quoted as saying by Reuters.

Mr. Masri said the resolution was significant because of its mandatory nature and because it was passed unanimously with the full cooperation of the five permanent members of the Security Council.

"Its importance will be realised in the next stage when the international community enforces it," Mr. Masri told Reuters.

"We call on the 15 members of the Security Council and the international community to keep high the credibility of their resolution and implement its provisions."

The resolution demanded that Iran and Iraq halt their war forthwith.

Mr. Masri said Jordan and the

Arabs had long called for "such a firm, courageous, international action."

He predicted that the resolution would be more effective than previous ones because "many powers have realised that Iran is blackmailing the world, that the continuation of the war is becoming absurd and destructive and ... because of the danger of the concentration of such numbers of fleets in a small area."

Two U.S.-flagged Kuwaiti tankers are due to sail into the Gulf under U.S. navy escort. Britain, France and the Soviet Union also have naval forces in the Gulf region.

Mr. Masri said a U.S.-Iranian military showdown in the Gulf was possible because of what he described as Iranian irrationality.

"Since the Iranians have failed to reach any kind of victory on land against the Iraqi forces, the Iranian leadership might divert the attention of their people to ... the United States. I believe confrontation with the U.S. is a popular issue in Iran," he said.

Jordan's reading was that Washington would not react unless severely provoked but would not take any provocation lightly, he said. "If the Iranians succeeded against the Americans in

Lebanon in 1982 and 1983, I don't think it will be the same today," Mr. Masri said.

He was apparently referring to the 1983 suicide bombings of the U.S. embassy and marine headquarters in Beirut which helped to force the departure of a U.S.-led multinational force from Lebanon.

Mr. Masri blamed greater superpower involvement in the Gulf on Iran, which he said had attacked neutral shipping in an international waterway, whereas Iraq had confined its attacks to shipping coming to or from Iranian ports.

He rejected Iranian accusations that Kuwait was taking part in the war by allowing its ports to be used by Iraq.

"Kuwait is not a party to this war... if we accept the Iranian logic... then the Iranians have the right to come to Aqaba and attack," he said.

Iraq on Tuesday welcomed the U.N. resolution as positive while Iran rejected it as unjust.

Kuwait welcomed the U.N. demand for an immediate ceasefire in the Iran-Iraq war and urged both parties to accept it.

Deputy Prime Minister and

(Continued on page 5)

2 reflagged tankers poised to sail; U.S. ready to respond to any attack

Combined agency dispatches

A HEAVILY armed American armada on Tuesday prepared to escort two U.S.-registered Kuwaiti tankers into the Gulf. However, sources quoted by various news agencies, including Reuters and AP, expected the tankers to begin the 880-kilometre journey to Kuwait late Tuesday or early Wednesday.

Tehran said flags on shipping in the Gulf would not affect Iran's "response" to any future Iraqi attacks and threatened to "show the Reagan administration that to tangle with a revolutionary nation will have no other fruit other than regret for the aggressors."

Shortly before reading out this commentary, Tehran Radio said an Iranian Islamic Revolutionary Guards Corps (IRGC) naval patrol had seized the crews of three small Kuwaiti boats in the Gulf.

The radio quoted a statement from IRGC headquarters as saying the vessels were "Kuwaiti spy boats."

It did not say when the seizure took place or how many people were involved.

The American flag was hoisted over two Kuwaiti vessels Tuesday off the United Arab Emirates port of Khor Fakkan in the Arabian Sea, south of the Strait of Hormuz, gateway to the Gulf.

The two ships, the 401,362-tonne Bridgeton, formerly the Kuwait Oil Tanker Co. vessel Al Rekkah, and the Gas Prince, formerly the Al Minagish, are the first of 11 Kuwaiti vessels due to be reflagged.

Reuters, which carried an exclu-

sive interview with Mr. Weinberger on Tuesday, said the U.S. secretary refused to be drawn out when the two ships will set sail into the Gulf. However, sources quoted by various news agencies, including Reuters and AP, expected the tankers to begin the 880-kilometre journey to Kuwait late Tuesday or early Wednesday.

Mr. Weinberger reaffirmed U.S. resolve to go through with the protection of reflagged Kuwaiti tankers and said the American fleet was ready to respond to any Iranian attack.

"We believe we have the capabilities to do that — both in the air and on the sea — and we will certainly exercise those capabilities to protect the shipping," Mr. Weinberger told Reuters.

Mr. Weinberger said Washington will not inform Tehran when U.S. navy ships and jet fighters escort Kuwaiti tankers flying American flags through the Gulf.

"That would be giving a legitimacy to some sort of sovereign control that Iran has over the Gulf — that is not the case," Mr. Weinberger said.

"This is normal commercial shipping of a non-belligerent nation to now-belligerent ports. Under those circumstances, you don't ask anybody permission. You don't give notification — and we don't plan to do so," he said.

He said Washington must play a legitimate role in a region torn by the seven-year-old Iran-Iraq war or risk its rival superpower, the Soviet Union, increasing its

influence there.

He said the United States was prepared to accept the dangers involved.

"It is not a risk-free operation and we cannot conduct ourselves as the kind of nation with the leadership responsibilities that we have if all we are looking for is risk-free situations. There are none," he said.

Mr. Weinberger said he understood Iraq was ready to support Monday's U.N. Security Council demand for a ceasefire in the Gulf war but that Iran had given no indication it would abide by the demand.

"My understanding is that Iraq accepts that. This should certainly reduce some of the risk of accident. Also, if Iran knows that if one side has accepted a ceasefire, that should remove any conceivable excuse they might have for attacking any ships," he said.

"I don't think there are any hopeful signs (from Iran)," he said. "Their preliminary indications are that they will treat the United Nations with the same contempt that they treat every other civilised group in the world."

Mr. Weinberger denied charges from some critics in Congress that the tanker escort operation was begun by the Reagan administration to regain prestige lost in the Arab World as a result of the Iran-contra scandal involving secret arms sales to Iran.

"No. We are not doing it to regain any presumed lost prestige or anything of the kind," he said.

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Regent receives Iraqi message

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Royal Highness Prince Abdullah, the Regent, on Tuesday received a message addressed to His Majesty King Hussein from Iraqi President Saddam Hussein. The message dealt with the latest developments in the Iran-Iraq war and Monday's United Nations Security Council call for an immediate ceasefire. The Jordan News Agency, Petra, said. The message was delivered to the Regent by Iraqi Trade Minister Hassan Ali, who is also a member of the ruling Revolutionary Command Council. The meeting was attended by Prime Minister Zaid Rifai, Royal Court Chief Marwan Al Ouseim and Court Minister Adnan Abu Odeh. Earlier in the day, President Hussein chaired a meeting in Baghdad of the Revolutionary Command Council and the Baath Party to study the Security Council resolution, which was passed unanimously Monday night. Reports from Iraq said the first Iraqi response to the U.N. move was positive and the Iraqi government was expected to formally convey its stand to the U.N. on Wednesday after a meeting of the Iraqi Parliament.



CROWN PRINCE LEAVES FOR GENEVA: His Royal Highness Prince Abdullah bin Al Hussein is sworn in as Regent in the presence of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan on Tuesday before the Crown Prince and Her Royal Highness Princess Sarvath left for Geneva on a visit that would also take them to France. During the visit, the Crown Prince will address the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development currently held in Geneva (Petra photo)

Abdul Meguid rebuts Shamir's 'alternatives'

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — Egyptian Foreign Minister Ahmad Esmat Abdul Meguid on Tuesday rebutted point-by-point Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir's proposed alternatives to an international Middle East peace conference.

Only an international conference under U.N. auspices could lead to peace negotiations between Israel and the Arabs, he told reporters. Mr. Shamir's idea of resurrecting long-stalled talks on Palestinian "autonomy" was "a non-starter," he said.

Mr. Abdul Meguid, the first senior Egyptian leader to visit Israel since its 1982 invasion of Lebanon, said Cairo was sure an international conference, opposed by Mr. Shamir, was "the only viable solution to achieve results."

Mr. Shamir offered on Monday to revive the Israeli-Egyptian talks on Palestinian "autonomy" foreseen in the 1978 Camp David accords, and expand them to a regional peace forum, including Jordan and Palestinians representatives, but excluding the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

Mr. Abdul Meguid said: "We don't believe the idea of the autonomy talks is a viable one. It is really a non-starter."

Although he found Israel's divided coalition cabinet stalemated

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Palestinians appeal for Syrian help to ward off Amal assault

SIDON, Lebanon (R) — Heavy clashes flared on Tuesday for a fifth day around Palestinian refugee camps east of Sidon and Palestinian groups asked Syria to deploy observers to help to end the fighting.

No casualties were reported in a two-hour exchange of fire between Palestinians and the Shi'ite Amal militia near Sidon, 40 kilometres south of Beirut.

Five people have been killed and 21 wounded in the past five days in the worst Amal-Palestinian clashes for three months.

The Palestinian Resistance

(Continued on page 5)

French-Iranian talks deadlocked

PARIS (Agencies) — Talks between France and Iran on Friday proposed a five-day deadline for the evacuation of embassy personnel from both countries. The deadline would have run out Wednesday.

Armed police are ringing the Iranian embassy in Paris and the French mission in Tehran, detaining staff as effective hostages to an accord.

France has repeated through-out the crisis that Mr. Gorbachev, who does not have diplomatic status, must testify to Judge Gilles Bouloque, investigating last year's explosions in Paris which killed 13 people and injured more than 200.

But Iran rejects the demand, and is requiring France's consul in Tehran, Paul Torri, to appear before an Islamic court to face charges of spying and black marketing.

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Poindexter: U.S. policy aimed at ensuring neither side won Gulf war

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — Former National Security Adviser John M. Poindexter testified on Tuesday that part of the justifications in the secret arms sales to Iran engineered by the Reagan administration was that Washington did not want neither Iraq nor Iran to win the war.

Rear Admiral Poindexter told the congressional Iran-contra investigative panels that the administration decided to sell arms directly to Iran without consulting the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the country's top military officer.

Rear Adm. Poindexter said even so officials were "very careful to adjust" the quality and quantity of weapons shipments to avoid having a "decisive impact" on the outcome of the Iran-Iraq war. "Other kinds of weapons were requested" that administration officials refused to provide, he said.

Adm. Poindexter also said for-

mer White House Chief of Staff Donald T. Regan knew "everything the president was aware of" concerning the Iran-contra affair, but never sought further information from the national security adviser.

Adm. Poindexter was asked about the military implications of the weapons sales as he began his fifth and final day of testimony at the hearings.

Mr. Regan, Attorney General Edwin Meese, Secretary of State George Shultz and Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger were expected to testify before the hearings conclude early next month.

General John Vessey was chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff when Mr. Regan gave his assent for Israel to sell U.S. arms to Iran in the summer of 1985. Gen. Vessey was succeeded in October of that year by Adm. William Crowe, who served in the post during the direct U.S.

sale of weapons to the Iranians.

Adm. Poindexter's statement that the weapons sales did not affect the balance of power in the prolonged Iran-Iraq war is consistent with the administration's longstanding position about the weapons shipments.

Adm. Poindexter did not say what other weapons the Iranians sought that the administration refused to provide.

But he said U.S. policy was aimed at ensuring that neither side could win the war, and that the United States wanted to make sure Iran did not lose to Iraq.

Working through a secret channel of communications, Adm. Poindexter said, U.S. officials stressed to the Iranians that the Soviet Union would never permit a defeat of the Iraqis. He said Mr. Reagan authorised the sharing of some secret intelligence information with the Iranians to help convince them of that position.

Hizbollah vows to fight France with extremism

BAALBEK, Lebanon (R) — Thousands of pro-Iranian militants vowing to fight France with extremism marched through the streets of Baalbek on Tuesday to demonstrate their anger with French policy towards Iran.

"The steadfast people cannot be humiliated, terrorism is the only solution," chanted a crowd of more than 3,500 Hizbollah (Party of God) fighters, black-clad women and Shi'ite clergy members, punching the air with their fists.

"Chirac tell Mitterrand terrorists are everywhere. Chirac tell Mitterrand Iran cannot be humiliated," they shouted, referring to French President Francois Mitterrand and Prime Minister Jacques Chirac.

Paris cut ties with Tehran on Friday after an 18-day crisis triggered by French demands for an Iranian embassy interpreter to submit to questions about bombings in Paris last September.

Baalbek, 80 kilometres northeast of Beirut, is a Shi'ite town in the Bekaa Valley and since 1982 has been a stronghold for hundreds of Iranian Revolutionary Guards and Iran-trained Hizbollah militants.

At least 20 Revolutionary Guards and scores of Hizbollah fighters brandishing assault rifles kept security tight for the march as people crowded balconies and streets to watch.

The demonstrators included at least 300 bearded Hizbollah fighters wearing olive green fatigues and green or red headbands. They carried Iranian and Hizbollah flags and portraits of Iranian leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.

The demonstrators burned French, American and Israeli flags in Baalbek's town square and stamped on dummies of Mr. Mitterrand and U.S. President Ronald Reagan.

"You threaten us with your fleets in the Gulf," they shouted, referring to a U.S. convoy about to sail to Kuwait to protect U.S.-flagged Kuwaiti tankers from attack. "Remember the graves of our marines in Lebanon."

Two pro-Iranian suicide truck bomb drivers killed more than 300 U.S. Marines and French troops in Lebanon in October 1983, precipitating the withdrawal of a U.S.-led multinational force backing the pro-Western government of the time.

Hizbollah and the other Iranian-backed groups have already formally threatened that French interests may be attacked because of its conflict with Iran.

French troops carrying assault rifles and wearing flak jackets have tightened security around French institutions in both west Beirut and the east of the city since the break in Franco-Iranian ties.

"We are more cautious than before but we are carrying on

with our work as usual," a French embassy spokesman said.

Seven French nationals are among 28 foreigners missing, believed kidnapped, in Lebanon. Hizbollah is believed to hold some of them, but the militants deny any link with kidnappers.

Statements by pro-Iranian kidnappers have demanded changes in French policy in the Middle East in return for the hostages' freedom.

An anonymous caller to international news agencies in Beirut said on Saturday that one of the kidnappers groups had decided to kill two kidnapped French diplomats but their bodies had not been found and the call was not authenticated.

In Paris, Foreign Minister Jean-Bernard Raimond said Monday the French government would "do its utmost in dignity and in firmness" to try to free the hostages.

France's efforts to improve relations with Tehran succeeded in securing the release of five French hostages last year.

Tuesday's demonstration in Baalbek was sponsored by the command of the estimated 3,000 Revolutionary Guards in Lebanon and Hizbollah to denounce the U.N. Security Council resolution, a joint statement said.

Hizbollah leader Sheikh Subhy Tflail, addressing the demonstrators, said: "All the Muslims of the world support Imam Khomeini and reject an end to the war."

"Allah Akbar," Sheikh Tflail warned: "The battle starts today. The waters of the Gulf will become a cemetery for the Americans."

The Revolutionary Guards, fanatical followers of Ayatollah Khomeini, first came to Lebanon in June 1982 to fight against Israel's invading army.

The guards have since established bases in Baalbek, and helped train and arm Hizbollah. The fundamentalist faction is now one of the main militias in war-torn Lebanon.

Syrian troops, who control the Bekaa, manned sandbagged positions around Baalbek as the noisy demonstration took place.

The U.S. ambassador in Beirut, John Kelly, said after a meeting with Sunni Muslim Grand Mufti Sheikh Hassan Khalid Monday Security Council resolution could bring peace to war-torn Lebanon. "If there is a settlement of the war in the Gulf, I think it could have some positive effects on Lebanon," he did not elaborate.

W. Germany to urge Iran to settle row with France

BONN (R) — West Germany will stand by France in its embassy dispute with Iran when Iran's foreign minister visits Bonn later this week, but it will not sever diplomatic relations with Tehran, Deputy Foreign Minister Helmut Schaefer said Tuesday.

Mr. Schaefer said West Germany would exercise "careful and moderate" influence to seek a peaceful solution to the dispute, which escalated last Friday when France severed relations with Iran and each country blockaded the other's embassy.

"I know definitely that France is in a difficult position at the moment and it can only welcome the fact that in the talks we will stand at its side and try to make the best of the current situation," Mr. Schaefer told Reuters in an interview.

Iran's ambassador to West

Germany announced on Monday that Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati would talk in Bonn with President Richard von Weizsäcker, Chancellor Helmut Kohl and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher on Thursday.

Government sources described the visit, the first by an Iranian foreign minister here since the 1979 revolution, as "a very delicate mission."

Mr. Schaefer said there was no point in West Germany following France's actions in severing relations with Tehran.

Mr. Schaefer said Mr. Genscher had advised French Foreign Minister Jean-Bernard Raimond on Monday of the decision to invite Mr. Velayati at a session of the U.N. Security Council which passed a unanimous resolution calling for a ceasefire in the Gulf war.

Cypriot government offers to disband armed forces

NICOSIA (AP) — Cyprus has offered to disband its armed forces and cancel all weapons orders if Turkey withdraws its troops from the island, government spokesman Petros Voskarides said Tuesday.

The offer was made by Foreign Minister George Iacovou to U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar earlier this month, Voskarides said.

He added that the U.N. chief said he would relay the offer to Turkey, but there has been no response from Ankara yet.

There has been a palpable increase of tension on the war-torn island following reports both sides were building up their armories.

Greek and Turkish Cypriot leaders have traded charges that the arms buildup was a prelude to an attack by the other side.

The tension increased during month-long demonstrations on both sides leading up to the 13th anniversary of Turkey's invasion of Cyprus July 21, 1974.

The Turks invaded to protect the Turkish Cypriot minority in the wake of a short-lived coup by

Greek Cypriot supporters of union with Greece.

The invaders took the northern one-third of the Mediterranean island and supported the establishment of the breakaway Turkish republic of northern Cyprus in 1983.

Mr. Perez de Cuellar warned in a report to the Security Council last month that the situation in Cyprus, "gives increasing cause for concern."

The respected Turkish daily Milliyet quoted a high-ranking Foreign Ministry official as saying that a reported \$250 million weapons sale by France to the Greek Cypriots would "disrupt the balance which has kept peace and stability in Cyprus for 13 years."

The paper said the sale included tanks and anti-tank and anti-aircraft missile systems.

Greek Cypriot newspapers have reported that the Greek Cypriot government has ordered 20 AMX-30 light tanks from France to bolster its eight World War II-vintage T-34 tanks and 250 armoured cars and personnel carriers.

Khartoum says 17 relief agencies must leave

KHARTOUM (R) — A top Sudanese relief official says that at least 17 foreign private relief agencies will have to leave the country because of malpractices, including smuggling and black marketeering.

"There have been cases when some of these organisations engaged in selling contraband and created a black market in the name of relief," Mohammad Kamel Shawki, Sudan's commissioner for relief and rehabilitation, told Reuters.

"They were even selling fancy dresses smuggled from abroad," he said.

Attorney General Abdul Mahmoud Al Haj Saleh announced earlier this month that 20 private agencies had been told to leave because they were not registered with the government.

Neither Mr. Shawki nor Mr. Saleh identified the offending agencies but they were apparently speaking about the same group.

Mr. Shawki estimated that about 80 private relief agencies had been operating in Sudan since it was hit by a devastating drought and famine in 1984-86.

He said some of them had collaborated with the rebel Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA), which is fighting government troops for more autonomy in south Sudan.

"Whenever this was found out, it was dealt with firmly," he said without giving details.

Khartoum newspapers have often reported that some private relief agencies have contacted the rebels and by-passed the authorities to deliver relief supplies to areas under rebel control.

Several relief workers were expelled from the south late last year after local authorities accused them of espionage and interference in Sudan's internal affairs.

Mubarak: Egypt has no plan to attack Libya

CAIRO (Agencies) — President Hosni Mubarak said Tuesday Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi was creating problems with Egypt but Cairo had no plans to attack Libya.

He said his country showed good faith when it returned to Tripoli one of three Libyan military planes which landed in Egypt with defecting air force officers this year.

The Middle East News Agency (MENA) quoted Mr. Mubarak telling reporters after a graduation ceremony of army officers:

"We shall not harm the people of Libya. We cannot strike against them... we have no problem with the Libyan leader but he is the one who creates problems."

Cairo has demanded the return of three Egyptians held by Libya and described as spies by Tripoli's

national news agency JANA. The Libyans in turn want all three aircraft returned.

Last week, in the latest defection, a Libyan MI-8 assault helicopter landed at an air base in western Egypt with three air force officers who were granted political asylum.

In March, a C-130 transport plane and a Chinook helicopter flew to Egypt with eight men. Five were given asylum but the others did not want to stay and were later returned.

Mr. Mubarak said Libya had sent a secret message telling Egypt it would return two Egyptians.

He did not disclose Cairo's reaction to this offer, but said it meant the Libyans did not know how many Egyptians they were holding.

U.S. team digs in Caesarea under protection after protests

CAESAREA (AP) — Israeli police armed with rifles and batons on Tuesday turned back chanting and booing ultra-orthodox Jews after they tried to enter a site where a team of 50 U.S. archaeologists and students were excavating Byzantine-era ruins.

Religious demonstrators dressed in black hats and robes claimed the dig had disturbed ancient Jewish graves. Their daily protests shut down the site for most of last week.

The more than one dozen demonstrators led by a rabbi booed and chanted "shame on you" at the Americans digging in this town named after Roman emperor Caesar Augustus.

More than 20 paramilitary border police, one carrying a grenade launcher, stopped the demonstrators and pushed them back behind police barricades after the religious tried to force their way into the site 100 kilometres northwest of Jerusalem.

Earlier, the police turned back another group of religious demonstrators, threatening to arrest anyone who crossed the police barricades or coils of barbed wire.

protecting the site on the Mediterranean Sea.

Robert J. Bull, an archaeologist from Drew University in Madison, New Jersey, who is leading the excavation, said he would continue the dig even though university President Paul Hardin had urged him to stop because of the protests.

"I am going to finish this thing. We are going to dig here. We have permission (from the Israeli government) to do so," said Mr. Bull, who has worked at the site since digs began 16 years ago.

Insisting he would never knowingly disturb gravesites, Mr. Bull told a reporter there was no evidence of Jewish graves on the site and the religious claims to the contrary represented "the worst kind of fundamentalism."

Yosef Porath, an archaeologist with Israeli government department of antiquities, said the team had found fragments of bones and tombstones with Christian Crusader markings and inscriptions in Kufic-style Arabic calligraphy. He said a Jewish cemetery may exist about one kilometre to the east.

Experts say arms embargo unlikely to hurt Iran

BAHRAIN (R) — Any embargo slapped on Iran for rejecting a U.N. demand to halt the Gulf war is unlikely to check the flow of weapons to the revolutionary state, regional military and arms sources said Tuesday.

Iran has rejected Monday's Security Council resolution, which called for the threat of sanctions to enforce compliance. Iraq, on the other hand, has sought an end to the war based largely on the U.N. decision.

"Any arms embargo would hurt Iraq badly but would have almost no effect on Iran which buys much of its equipment on the black market and will continue to do so whatever happens," one arms source said.

"The black market, and here we are talking big bucks, is there

to be tapped by anyone, irrespective of ideology or creed. Dealers will probably increase their prices for Iran but they will still play," he said.

The sources said the arms industry has profited greatly from the war, now nearing the end of its seventh year and one of the century's longest-running major conflicts.

They said Iran normally paid cash for its arms. But Iraq owed up to \$12 billion to the Soviet Union and an estimated \$8 billion to France for equipment, including jets, bombers and missiles, they said.

Each French-made Exocet missile fired by Iraq at Iranian ships in the Gulf cost an estimated \$1 million, while a sophisticated jet cost around \$25 million, they

said. Iraq, suffering a three-to-one population disadvantage with Iran, has relied heavily on official deals with France and the Soviet Union for high-technology weapons and equipment.

France and the Soviet Union are permanent members of the Security Council, which unanimously demanded an immediate ceasefire and withdrawal of forces to internationally-recognised boundaries.

Apart from delving into the black market to supplement its arsenal, Iran has a domestic arms industry, the sources said.

"Iran has developed a reasonable weapons industry, which takes care of its needs for small arms, bullets, mortar bombs and the like, thanks largely to West-

ern-trained Iranian experts lured back home with generous offers," a military source said.

Iran said last month it had started to make its own missiles, based on models captured from Iraq during a ground offensive in February last year.

The sources believe the missiles are versions of the Soviet medium-range surface-to-surface Scud-B. Both sides have used Scuds against towns and cities with devastating effect.

The sources said Iran was forced to turn to the black market and a domestic industry because its equipment, supplied mainly by the United States before the late Shah was toppled in 1979, suffered from age and a lack of spares.

Washington's controversial arms-for-hostages deal last year, which provided Iran with some spares as well as Hawk anti-aircraft and tow anti-tank missiles which played a big role in ground attacks last January.

Regional aviation sources said this month Iran planned to spend \$500 million to revive its flagging air force.

"Such figures from Iran are not unusual," one arms source said. He said Tehran had run into trouble from black marketeers who often charged "anything they can get away with, maybe double the going rate."

"There have been at least two occasions when all Iran received for its money was a proverbial load of concrete — such are the pitfalls," he added.

Washington 'encouraged' by Israeli moves to deal with complaints of discrimination

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — the U.S. State Department said Monday it was encouraged by Israeli moves to deal with complaints of discrimination against black Americans and Arab-Americans at Israeli ports of entry.

Department spokeswoman Phyllis Oakley said Israel had informed U.S. officials it was instituting changes in tourism policy in response to American complaints.

"We're encouraged that this problem is being addressed and we hope that it can be resolved," she said.

The changes, she said, "involve their procedures at ports of entry."

Oakley also disputed earlier reports from an unidentified U.S. source that the United States planned to issue a formal travel advisory about potential problems entering Israel.

"We have never talked about definite actions, or that something is going to happen in 30 days, so I think that was an interpretation that various people put on statements," she said.

Israel said Sunday that, among other measures being planned, senior officials would supervise the screening of Arab-Americans and black tourists at airports.

The State Department had complained that about 75 Arab-Americans and black Americans were either forced to leave large cash deposits or refused entry into Israel this summer.

Israeli foreign ministry official Yossi Beilin claimed that Sunday about 5,000 "illegal" Palestinian immigrants in the occupied West Bank entered Israel on tourist visas. He also said more than 1,000 black Hebrews have illegally emigrated to Israel in the last decade.

The black Hebrews are a sect founded by former Chicago bus driver Ben-Ami Carter.

The Jerusalem Post reported that the new procedures to be implemented by the Israeli authorities include:

— Every American citizen questioned at the airport will be allowed to call the U.S. embassy or a relative;

— Higher level officials will be assigned to question "problematic" cases at the airport;

— Foreign ministry and tourism officials will be on duty day and night at the airport to assist in cases of U.S. citizens questioned;

— The U.S. embassy in Tel Aviv will be asked to appoint diplomat as liaison officer to deal with disputed cases;

— The U.S. embassy will be asked to participate in a joint American-Israeli panel to discuss the problem and;

— The "physical facilities" where U.S. citizens are questioned will be improved.

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION	
Tel. 77111-19	
PROGRAMME ONE	
15:30	Koran
15:50	Review of programmes
16:35	Cartoons and Children's programmes
17:30	Small Wonder
18:00	St. Elsewhere Hospital
18:30	Arabie series
19:20	Local programme
20:00	News in Arabic
20:30	Arabie series
21:30	Cultural programme
22:00	News in Arabic
22:30	Wrestling
23:00	News in Arabic
23:10	Wrestling contd.
PROGRAMME TWO	
18:00	Cing films a pains
19:00	News in French
19:15	Ajoud'hui en Jordanie
19:30	News in Arabic
19:45	Sports Magazine
20:00	News in Arabic
20:30	Three's Crowd
21:10	The Silk Road
21:40	News in Arabic
22:00	The Whirls
RADIO JORDAN	
835 KHz. AM & 99 MHz. FM & partly on 95.0 KHz. SW	
Tel. 41111-19	
07:00	Light Music
07:30	News
08:00	Morning Show
10:00	News Summary
10:05	Morning Show Contd.
11:00	Men from the Ministry
11:30	Songs from Movies
12:00	News Summary
12:05	Readings
12:30	Pop Session
13:00	News Summary
13:05	Pop Session
14:00	News Bulletin
14:10	Instruments
14:30	Piano Magic
15:00	Concert Hour
16:00	News in Summary
16:05	Instruments
16:30	Old Favourites
17:00	Jordan Weekly
17:30	Pop Session
18:00	News Summary
18:05	Now Music
18:30	News
19:00	News Desk
19:30	Date with a Star
20:00	Evening Show
21:00	News Summary

WHAT'S GOING ON

TODAY'S EVENTS	
EXHIBITIONS	
* Paintings exhibition by Refai Al Hariri at the French Cultural Centre (until July 23)	
* A photographic exhibition by Zohrab at the Royal Cultural Centre (until July 25)	
* Photographs exhibition by Mustafa Al Ma'ayad at the Petra Bank Gallery — Wadi Sagra.	
SOVIET FILM WEEK	
* Soviet film daily at 5:30 p.m. at the Soviet Cultural Centre (until July 22).	
JERASH FESTIVAL (July 8-31)	
* South Theatre: 9-11 — Iman Darwish Slog Group/Egypt	
* Sound & Light: 8-9 — Children's Play: Wisdom Tree 9:30-10:30 — Local Music and Songs Groups	
* Artemis Steps: 8-9 — Polish Puppet Theatre 18:00-9:11 — The Moroccan Al-Rabat Andalusian Songs	
* Forum: 6-7 — Jordan Armed Forces Band 7:30-9 — Local Folk Groups 9-11 — China Acrobatic Troupe	
MUSEUMS	
"Children's Heritage and Science Museum" Fun and knowledge for all ages, plus a small planetarium at the Haya Arts Centre. Open all week 9:00 a.m. - 1:00 p.m. and 3:30 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed on Friday.	
Folklore Museum: Jewellery and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Tel. 637660.	
Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the anti-	

FOR THE TRAVELLER

QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT	
This information is supplied by Royal Jordanian (RJ) information department at the Queen Alia International Airport. Tel. (08) 33200-5, where it should always be verified.	
ARRIVALS	
09:35	Doha (RJ)
10:15	Agaba (RJ)
10:45	Kuwait (RJ)
10:50	Cairo (RJ)
10:55	Baghdad (RJ)
11:00	Jeddah (RJ)
11:05	Cairo (RJ)
11:10	Doha, Abu Dhabi (RJ)
11:30	Cairo (RJ)
11:45	Larnaca (RJ)
12:00	Athens (RJ)
12:50	New York, Amsterdam (RJ)
13:05	London, Geneva (RJ)
13:15	Los Angeles, Chicago, Vienna (RJ)
13:20	Vienna, New York (RJ)
13:30	Madrid, Belgrade (RJ)
13:45	Bangkok (RJ)
06:55	Baghdad (RJ)
OTHER FLIGHTS (Terminal 2)	
08:25	Karachi (PK)
13:40	Cairo (MS)
14:00	Abu Dhabi, Bahrain (GF)
14:05	Tripoli (LN)
14:45	Amman (RJ)
16:00	Jeddah, Medina (SV)
16:05	Damascus (SV)
17:30	Baghdad (IA)
18:30	Paris, Damascus (AF)
19:00	Beirut (ME)
21:00	Frankfurt (LH)
23:50	Tripoli (PK)
00:45	London, Cairo (BA)
DEPARTURES	
ROYAL JORDANIAN FLIGHTS (Terminal 1)	
03:30	Doha (RJ)
04:00	Kuwait (RJ)
04:05	Agaba (RJ)
12:00	Vienna, New York (RJ)
12:30	Athens (RJ)
12:45	Vienna, Chicago, Los Angeles (RJ)
13:00	London (RJ)
13:30	Cairo (RJ)
13:45	Istanbul (RJ)
14:00	Larnaca (RJ)

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36% of 1986 accidents caused by buses; PSD recommends training

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Public Security Department (PSD) says that bus drivers were responsible for at least 36 per cent of the total number of road accidents in Jordan during 1986, and recommended that bus drivers attend a training programme to qualify them, in order to reduce the number of road casualties.

The PSD made the recommendation in a statistical report submitted to the Ministry of Interior, according to the Jordan News Agency, Petra. The agency quoted the report as saying that buses were involved in nearly 44 per cent of the total number of accidents in the Kingdom during 1986 and 48 per cent in the previous year.

The report said a total of 362

people were killed and 7,539 others were injured on Jordanian roads in the past year; most of the accidents were mainly due to human factors.

It said that 1986 witnessed a noticeable drop in the number of road accidents compared with the previous years due to stricter regulations on roads, the improvement of road quality, and better driving habits.

The report recommended that a comprehensive programme be drawn up to qualify bus and taxi drivers, which would provide proper training to some 5,000 people in the first stage.

Those who do not pass the training course, would not be allowed to drive buses, beginning in 1988. Also, bus drivers in-

involved in accidents resulting in casualties and receiving court sentences should have their licences suspended for at least two years, the report said.

The report said that the Jordanian Society for the Prevention of Road Accidents should be involved in drawing up the training programmes in the coming two months, in coordination with the PSD.

It also recommended that seminars and lectures should be organised on road safety, outlining the dangers of speeding and other causes of accidents. The report proposed that insurance companies, local banks, car importers, and road construction contractors undertake the financing of such programmes.



SUDANESE MINISTER LEAVES: Sudanese Defence Minister Fadallah Barma Nasser (centre) is seen off at the Queen Alia International Airport by Minister of Interior Rajai Dajani (left) and other officials after a four-day visit to Jordan. During his stay, Mr. Nasser met with a number of senior Jordanian officials, including His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan. The minister was accompanied on his visit by Mr. Abdullah Mohammad Ahmad, chairman of the Sudanese Constituent Assembly's Foreign Relations Committee (Petra photo).

Mafrq begins receiving nominations for vacant seat

MAFRAQ (J.T.) — Three people Tuesday announced they were running for a by-election to be held in the northern Baida district of Jordan to fill the vacant seat in the Lower House of Parliament of Sheikh Saud Al Qadi, who died earlier this month.

According to a spokesman for the district governor, Nawaf Al

Qadi Bani Khaled, Mahdi Sumeiran, and Khalaf Shafi Al Sarhan have nominated themselves for the seat of the northern Baida constituency.

The nomination of candidates for the vacant seat started Tuesday and will remain open for four more days, according to the spokesman.

Moroccan group keeps Andalusian era alive

By Najwa Najjar
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

JERASH — Andalusian songs, which have captivated audience for centuries, will be sung in this Eastern Mediterranean country by the Moroccan Andalusian group.

The group which staged its first show Tuesday, will perform two more shows, one tonight and another Thursday from 9:30-11:00 p.m. at the Artemis Steps.

"Hundreds of years of history have been gained for the Arab World through the preservation of Andalusian songs," said Abel Al Wahhab Ajoumi, musical consultant to the Moroccan minister of culture.

A composer and singer, Mr. Ajoumi, has spent most of his life reviving the songs and music which were produced from the 8th until 14th centuries when the Arabs occupied most of Spain.

He explained that the songs consist of 22 musical compositions, of which each is made up of five movements. "The movements are like a skit with one scene unravelling to the next," he said, adding that each movement embodies a different colour, pace and rhythm.

To make the movements more interesting for the Jordanian audiences, Mr. Ajoumi has incorporated many lively melodies and some of which have a Spanish influence.

The 12 member troupe will use ancient instruments to produce an authentic sound: the oud (lute), rebabeh (one stringed primitive violin), reed flute, al riq



JERASH FESTIVAL
of Culture & Arts
8-11 July 1987

(tamborine), tableh (drum), and kanoun (a many stringed instrument). Adding to the harmony without changing the melody, Mr. Ajoumi uses some contemporary instruments such as the violin and clarinet.

The words for the songs are from ancient Arab literature. "Some songs have been modified to include many of the ideas and expressions of the present age and culture," said Mr. Ajoumi.

Andalusian songs have gained popularity in Morocco, Algeria, Libya and Mauritania. Although each country has its own influence on the music, the melodies remain the same, he said.

The costumes of the troupe are also the traditional Moroccan outfits of white silk kaftans and red tarbooshes (men's headdresses). Preservation of Arab culture and traditions from dress to architecture to food is foremost to Mr. Ajoumi.

Mr. Ajoumi has been awarded by King Hassan II of Morocco three of the highest awards in recognition of his work.

More job categories placed on 'Jordanians only' list

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Ministry of Labour and Social Development has decided to add more categories to a list of jobs which non-Jordanians can not hold. The jobs listed are ones for which Jordanians are available.

Non-Jordanians will no longer be allowed to work as salesmen and saleswomen in stores, petrol station or car wash attendants, according to the Minister of Labour and Social Development Khaled Al Haj Hassan.

The minister was addressing a meeting of employment office directors during which regulations and subjects related to the employment of non-Jordanians were discussed. The minister said that inspection teams will be increased to ensure that non-Jordanians employed in the country are not working in jobs prohibited to them. Violators of the law will be asked to leave the country immediately and their employers will be fined, the minister said.

The ministry earlier announced that clerical workers, teachers and accountants were among the jobs that could be taken only by Jordanians. According to the ministry's director of employment, Mansour Utom, there were 100,000 non-Jordanian workers in the country as of March 1987, of whom 21,000 were non-Arabs.

Mr. Haj Hassan told the meeting that special judges would be appointed to deal with violators and to impose immediate fines.

These measures, he said, should help control the labour market in Jordan and should ease unemployment among Jordanians.

The minister told the Third Jordanian Expatriates Conference, which concluded in Amman last week, that nearly eight per cent of the Jordanian work force have registered as unemployed at the Civil Service Commission. The number is expected to reach about 9.1 per cent by 1990.

Labour and Social Development Ministry Under Secretary Saleh Khasawneh said that the eight per cent figure represents 40,000 jobless Jordanians, most of whom were graduates of universities and community colleges.



Minister of Labour and Social Development Khaled Haj Hassan announces his ministry's decision to add sales personnel and petrol station attendants to list of jobs which foreigners are prohibited from holding. The minister was addressing a group of employment office directors on Tuesday (Petra photo)

1st group of pilgrims arrive in Mecca

MECCA (Petra) — The first convoys of Jordanian pilgrims arrived in Mecca to perform their religious rites which will culminate with Eid Al Adha (Feast of the Sacrifice) by Aug. 5.

The pilgrims had been to Medina, their first stop, where they prayed at the Prophet Mohammed's Mosque.

A Jordanian government mission accompanying the pilgrims to the holy places was continuing an inspection of various lodgings where the pilgrims will be put up during the pilgrimage. A spokesman for the mission has reported that the Jordanian pilgrims were in good health and that all of them would be arriving in Mecca for the religious rites in three days time.

Abdul Meguid rebuffs alternatives

(Continued from page 1)
miss a chance for peace that has recently been created.

Let's agree to convene an international conference that will bring about direct negotiations between Israel, Jordan and Palestinians," the letter added, according to Maariv.

The newspaper said Mr. Mubarak called for the opening of peace negotiations "in the coming months so that an international peace conference can begin in 1987." Mr. Mubarak also said the conference plan was "the only path to achieve progress" towards peace talks, the newspaper said.

Pazner declined to give details of the letter but told AP that Mr. Abdul Meguid tried unsuccessfully to persuade Mr. Shamir to drop his opposition to the proposed international conference.

Mr. Shamir's right-wing Likud

bloc sees an international conference will force Israel to give up the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Foreign Minister Shimon Peres' Labour Party supports a peace conference and favours "territorial compromise."

Mr. Abdul Meguid met on Tuesday the Israeli ministers of energy, agriculture and tourism — Moshe Shaleh, Arye Nehamkin and Avraham Shamir — to discuss practical cooperation between Egypt and Israel.

Before leaving Wednesday, Mr. Abdul Meguid will meet Palestinian leaders from the occupied territories, who said they would urge Egypt to improve its relations with the PLO.

Radwan Abu Ayash, president of the Palestinian Journalists' Association, said he would demand that the PLO participate as an equal party at an international peace conference.

New security centres involve communities

AMMAN (Petra) — The Public Security Department (PSD) has opened a number of security centres in Amman and plans to set up a total of 18 such centres in the capital to enhance the work of the police and bridge the gap between the public and the security services in Jordan, PSD Director General Lt. Gen. Abdul Hadi Al Majali said in Amman Tuesday.

Addressing a group of students from Yarmouk University, Lt. Gen. Majali said that security centres in the country will be manned by up to 130 police officers. The police will be assisted in their work by a local council, consisting of representatives from

the local community and government departments which provide services to the public in each district.

Each council will hold a weekly meeting to discuss problems of concern to the local community and coordination between the police and residents, Lt. Gen. Majali added.

He said that apart from normal police work security centres will be entrusted with renewing driving licences, dealing with aliens, and supervising juvenile problems, with the assistance of women police and a local team representing each district. Each centre will cover an esti-

mated 10 square kilometre area. In cities, the average number of people per area will be 40,000, according to Lt. Gen. Majali.

He said that the new concept of the PSD goes beyond the traditional police work, simply executing instructions issued by higher authorities. Through the new security centres, he said, the PSD hopes to involve police officers in social service and in providing help to the local inhabitants and to solve their problems.

The students later were briefed on the development and work of the PSD's various sections and watched a documentary film depicting these activities.

Int'l festival offers chance for youth to exchange ideas, hopes, and talents

By Nermeen Murad
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The first international youth festival, involving eight different international youth groups totalling 85 members, is currently touring the sights of Amman and nearby areas as part of an eleven day programme organised by the Jerash Higher National Committee.

Michael Hamarneth, director general of the Jerash Festival Committee, said Tuesday at a press conference, at the Tyche Hotel, that the idea behind the international youth festival, originally suggested by Hafiza Latta, wife to the director of the British Council, is to allow outstanding and talented youth from other parts of the world to visit architectural and historical sites in Jordan through an organised programme and hold a musical festival of their own.

Through a programme organised and paid for by the Jerash Higher National Committee, the participating youth will tour Jordan and meet with youth from different parts of the country to give them a chance to exchange ideas and hopes with Jordanian youth.



Michael Hamarneth, director general of the Jerash Festival Higher National Committee, addresses students participating in the international youth festival, being held in conjunction with the 6th Jerash Festival of Culture and Arts, at a press conference Tuesday at the Tyche Hotel (Petra photo).

Mr. Hamarneth said that one of the ideas behind the youth festival was to bring potential future leaders together to get to know each other better.

This interaction is important because the Jordanian youth will be able to discuss the Palestinian problem with the participants to give them a better understanding of the situation.

After the festival, it is hoped that the youth will return to their countries and give an honest view of what they saw and heard in Jordan. This will spread informa-

tion about the Jordanian culture, history and political situation to their friends and relatives in their countries.

The international youth festival, which will perform on the Artemis Steps in Jerash on July 25 and 26, were invited through their embassies in Jordan, who chose the groups from schools, universities and community colleges.

The countries participating are Jordan, Bahrain, Tunis, Egypt, Austria, West Germany, the United States and Britain.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Iraqi leader sends cable to Crown Prince

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan received a cable Tuesday from Iraqi President Saddam Hussein thanking the Crown Prince for his congratulations on the 19th anniversary of the Iraqi revolution. The president wished Prince Hassan continued health and happiness and more prosperity for the Jordanian people.

Saudi medical group tours university

AMMAN (Petra) — A delegation from the King Fahd Hospital in Saudi Arabia visited Tuesday the University of Jordan and met with Dr. Magda Zaki-El-Deen, dean of the Faculty of Nursing. Later, the visitors called on Dr. Rizk Al Rashdan, the University Hospital director, who spoke about the hospital's activities and training for doctors and nurses. The team toured the hospital's sections and met with different specialists.

Cabinet approves sending teachers abroad

AMMAN (Petra) — The Cabinet has approved the sending of 1,327 teachers from the Ministry of Education to work in a number of Arab states at the beginning of the coming scholastic year. The teachers will work in Saudi Arabia, Oman, the United Arab Emirates, Qatar, North Yemen and Kuwait.

Japanese team studies Karak development

KARAK (Petra) — A Japanese team entrusted with conducting a study and preparing a plan for the development of the Karak and Tafleh regions met Tuesday with Karak District Governor Salem Qudah. They reviewed a number of subjects pertaining to development schemes in the two regions. Attention was focused on developing tourist and archaeological sites like the Karak Castle. Other areas with archaeological sites are Rabbeh, Qaser, Bab Thiraa and Lejoun, all of which are on a list for development within the district's five-year plan.

Bronze Age temple unearthed

AMMAN (Petra) — A joint archaeological team from the Department of Antiquities and the Pennsylvania University Museum in the U.S. have discovered the remnants of a temple from the Bronze Age dating back to the period 1500-1300 B.C. in Kherbit Um Al Danair in the Baqa'a area. This is the second temple from the same period discovered in Jordan. The first was discovered near Amman airport in 1951. Excavations in Kherbit Um Al Danair will be resumed next year.

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About time

IN a unique demonstration of international cooperation and unanimity, the United Nations Security Council on Monday adopted a decisive resolution "demanding" an immediate ceasefire in the Gulf war and withdrawal of Iraqi and Iranian forces to internationally recognised boundaries "without delay." The resolution, which came after six months of consultations among the permanent and non-permanent members of the Security Council, has heralded a historic consensus among the "Big Five" in the principal organ of the United Nations system for maintaining peace and security worldwide. The political symbolism provided by the high-level participation of so many foreign ministers, including those of the U.S., France, Great Britain, Italy, West Germany, Argentina and the United Arab Emirates, in Monday's session, has underscored the seriousness with which the international community has come to view the Iran-Iraq war and its determination to end it. Thus in a demonstration of rare joint political will and decisiveness, the Security Council finally acted and ordered an end to hostilities between the antagonists in the Gulf. In this context at least, the resolution constitutes a new breed of U.N. actions which we hope will be repeated again in other situations threatening international peace and security.

That Iran has rejected the resolution should not change matters. Iranian officials have already been served with notice that if they do not abide by the terms and principles of the resolution, the Security Council will take steps, including sanctions against Iran, ranging from complete or partial interruption of economic relations, and the suspension of all rail, sea, postal, radio and other means of communications, to the severance of diplomatic relations. The Security Council is also to consider an arms embargo against Iran.

We hail the U.N. resolution and hope that Iran will reconsider its hasty rejection. The war between Iran and Iraq is already well into its seventh year, longer than either WW I or WW II. The world and the peoples of both warring countries have waited too long for an end to the fighting, which has cost the lives of hundreds of thousands, and has devastated the entire social and economic fabric of both countries.

On the role of third parties to the conflict, the resolution merely "called" upon other states "to exercise the utmost restraint and to refrain from any act which may lead to further escalation and widening of the conflict." One would have hoped that the sponsors of the resolution used stronger words. Why not "demand" that other countries refrain from any act which could contribute to the further escalation and widening of the conflict? If the international community can "order" or "demand" the warring parties to end their hostilities, why can't it "demand" all other states to do likewise and stop fuelling the war machines of the belligerents?

After all, it is such "other" states which kept arms and ammunition flowing to Iran, making the continuation of the war possible. In other respects, the resolution of the U.N. Security Council is proper and timely and, hopefully, will be decisive. The world can now sigh with relief, albeit much delayed and overdue.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: World calls for war end

THE United Nations Security Council has passed a resolution calling for an immediate ceasefire in the Gulf conflict and a withdrawal of forces to internationally recognised boundaries. The unanimous resolution which is backed by the international community at large took so long to be formulated in order to secure the support of all council members without exception. This is needed so that the implementation of the resolution could be carried out with full backing from the world community. World nations clearly want Iraq and Iran to sit at the negotiating table and discuss ways of ending their disputes and eliminate causes that led to the outbreak of the hostilities. This unanimous vote at the Security Council constitutes only the first step towards bringing about peace to the Gulf region. Only when the resolution is implemented and the two parties abide by its articles can this resolution be considered a success. This success depends largely on the two parties themselves but also on the superpowers and other major world nations which can properly deal with Iran's continued rejection of peace bids and its refusal to reach a settlement with its Arab neighbours. The Security Council members who issued the resolution have a serious responsibility towards seeing to it that Iran does not transform the decision into a piece of paper or a number, referred to in future deliberations at international forums without any implementation. The Security Council should implement its resolution in order to preserve the credibility and the reputation of the world organisation and to restore peace and security in the Gulf.

Al Dustour: Sabah defines Kuwait's policies

SHEIKH Sa'ad Al Abdullah Al Sabah, Kuwait's heir apparent, Monday defined Kuwait's position with regard to the Gulf conflict and the current developments in the Gulf zone. He said that his country does not seek to escalate tension in the region or to step up war activity or create a confrontation between superpowers in the Gulf. The reflagging of Kuwaiti ships he said is a purely commercial procedure imposed on Kuwait in view of Iran's continued attempts to prevent Kuwait from exporting its oil. Although the problem of exporting oil is on the top of priorities for Kuwait, its leaders have been appealing to world nations and the superpowers to stop the war which is responsible for the present tension, and the current difficulties facing Kuwait. Kuwait is therefore seeking an end to the war that has killed many people and destroyed Arab and Iranian economies, and not seeking to achieve selfish interests in the troubled zone. This Kuwaiti appeal to the international community does not belittle that country's sense of affiliation to the Arab Nation, neither does its present position prompt it to shirk its responsibility towards helping Iraq in the war. Sheikh Sa'ad Al Abdullah reiterated that Iraq is part of the Arab Nation and any aggression on that country should be considered as an act of aggression on Kuwait and the rest of the Arab Nation.

Sawt Al Shaab: Iran rejects peace call

TEHRAN'S rulers have in advance rejected the U.N. Security Council resolution calling on Iran and Iraq to stop the war and to withdraw forces to internationally recognised borders. Instead, they issued more threats against all vessels sailing in the Gulf particularly against French tankers, and continue to issue threats against Kuwaiti tankers with American flags. This attitude reflects Iran's disregard of the United Nations Security Council and its determination to abort the international community's hopes for peace and an end to the bloodshed. By adopting this stand, the Tehran rulers are escalating the tension in the whole Gulf zone. But the world community has and should practise its own means for putting an end to this arrogance and the seven-year-old war that caused so much sufferings. The council resolution which was adopted unanimously states that sanctions and penalties would be imposed on any party which does not abide by the resolution and its articles.

Jim Wright

The author is the speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives. This article is adapted from a speech he made in Washington in May.

"WE the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union."

That's the way they began it. And there is something in those words peculiarly fitting to our experience.

The society which gave birth to the constitution was not perfect. Perhaps they did not dare to dream that we would ever attain the goal of social perfection. But they dared to aim at the goal and to create an instrument which succeeding generations of imperfect creatures might use to work toward that goal of a "more perfect union."

America in 1787 was troubled. Times were hard. The Articles of Confederation were breaking apart. States levied taxes on one another's goods, and nobody paid taxes to the central government, which was deeply in debt and could not maintain an

army. The British blockaded our ports. Our national debt was so bad, so nearly insoluble, that there was talk of selling some of the states. Spain owned Florida and was interested in buying the Carolinas.

That was America in the year they wrote the Constitution.

We Americans are prone on such commemorations as this to engage in an orgy of self-congratulation.

Of course, the Constitution was imperfect, as were those who wrote it, and the culture it was designed to serve. It was in fact an implement created expressly for the use of a society of mortals, with all our faults and flaws and temptations to selfishness, in our collective efforts at self-government.

The political history of the United States can be written in a steady, continuous expansion of civil rights, of economic opportunity, and of social equality. None of these is yet perfected, but how very far we've come.

And all of it has been done under the Constitution, using its procedures and its protections. It is true enough that its 55 authors

compromised and temporised with moral absolutes and that in one such compromise they formally counted each slave as three-fifths of a person. The very fact that we now can be horrified at that testimony to our growth and a tribute to the vitality of our charter document.

No, the Constitution did not ordain instant utopia. It was a creature of its time. But it was not bound to the mores of its time, and therein is its genius. It set in motion the machinery for achievement in each succeeding age a continuous social revolution through peaceful means.

It was under the rubric of the Constitution that we established the Bill of Rights, validated universal manhood suffrage, abolished slavery, adopted the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments, gave the vote to women and extended women's rights, provided direct election of Senators, enacted voting rights laws, and opened the public schools to all without discrimination.

The Constitution is not a static document. It is not anchored in time. It has tensile strength and contains its own righting gyroscope. That's why it has endured

for these 200 years.

John Adams wrote: "I must study politics and war that my sons may have the liberty to study mathematics and philosophy... in order to give their children the right to study painting, poetry, and music."

Those words set a theme for what has come to be called the American Dream. Throughout almost all of our history, the American people have followed a path of upward mobility — not just for the few, but for the average American — for all of us.

The path has not always been smooth, nor the journey comfortable. We've progressed sporadically, in fits and starts, sometimes lurching, sometimes stopping.

During the 1960s, for example, we marched litely through an era of great social concern and governmental activism — as we had done in the 1930s. For the past 15 years or so we have paused to catch our breath, to enjoy our comforts and bask in our freedoms. Now we may be poised at the starting gate of a new epoch of social change.

In "The Angry Young Man," a young woman intercedes in an argument between her father and

her husband.

"Father, don't you see?" she pleads. "You are both angry. You are angry because the world is changing so fast, and he is angry because the world is changing so slowly."

Just so, the Constitution contains and controls the anger of both conservative and liberal. It guarantees that each may have his say, but does not guarantee that either will get his way.

Toward the end of the Constitutional Convention in 1787, Ben Franklin pleaded that each delegate "on this occasion, doubt a little of his own infallibility."

Yes, they were imperfect, as human nature is imperfect. Precisely because it is imperfect, they developed a system capable of accommodating its imperfections and of curbing its excesses. In their delicately contrived balance of power, and their careful delineation of the bounds of each branch of government, the founders of our system fashioned a kind of political flood-control project, erecting streambanks and levees and dams to ensure that no one power could overflow its banks to overrun and destroy the rights of others.

It has worked in the final analysis because we have wanted it to work. It is the responsibility of Congress to write laws. The Constitution commands the president to "take care that the Laws be faithfully executed..." The founding fathers were most of all concerned that this nation be a democracy, not a monarchy, that we have a president under the law, not a reigning monarch above the law.

The first 10 amendments to the Constitution are integral to it. Without them, it would not have been ratified. Since their adoption in 1791, it has been amended only 16 times. And since the 18th and 21st are self-cancelling, the remarkable durability and lasting relevance of this document comes through in the fact that after the Bill of Rights, the Constitution bears only 14 amendments for these 200 years.

I am persuaded that the Union it formed, with all its human faults and flaws and mortal imperfections, still is, just as Abraham Lincoln pronounced it in his day — and may it ever remain — the last, best hope of earth — USA.

200 years of U.S. constitution

The perfect document for an imperfect society

Japan's kingmaker to face court ruling on Lockheed scandal

By Seigo Sakamoto
Reuters

TOKYO — The biggest scandal in Japan's post-war history — the Lockheed bribery case — returns to the front pages next week when a court hears former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka's appeal against a conviction for graft.

Tanaka was first implicated in the case 11 years ago, and in 1983 was convicted of accepting bribes worth \$2 million from the U.S. aircraft company in return for helping it win orders for its passenger jets from All Nippon Airways.

He was sentenced to four years in jail and ordered to pay a fine equal to the amount of the alleged bribe. He was released on bail of 300 million yen (\$2 million).

Throughout the long court battles of the past decade, Tanaka has pleaded not guilty to the charges, but legal experts say Tanaka has little chance of obtaining a changed verdict when the Tokyo court hears his appeal on July 29.

Even if the lower court's decision is upheld, the case is likely to drag on for years to come with further appeals to the supreme court, they said.

Tanaka, 69, has been called the "shadow shogun" because of the huge power he wielded even after he resigned from the premiership in 1974 due to alleged financial irregularities unrelated to the Lockheed case.

He was the king-maker responsible for choosing a number of Japan's most recent prime ministers, including the present incumbent, Yasuhiro Nakasone.

Tanaka has not appeared in public since suffering a stroke in 1985 which is said to have partially paralysed him.

The "Tanaka era" in Japanese politics effectively ended earlier this month when his faction, the largest in the ruling Liberal Democratic Party, splintered into three new groupings.

Tanaka failed to appear at any of the 22 bribe case appellate hearings and is not expected to attend the July 29 session, court sources said.

"The original guilty verdict is likely to remain basically unchanged," Nihon University law professor Hiroshi Itakura told Reuters.

"It seems that nothing substantial enough to reverse the ruling has been introduced during the nine-month appellate hearings," he said.

Tanaka's former secretary Toshio Enomoto and three former executives of the Marubeni trading house, at that time Lockheed's agent in Japan, also face court decisions on the same day.

The 16 defendants in the original case also included six officials of All Nippon Airways, which bought Lockheed Tristars in October 1972, and former Transport Minister Tomisaburo Hashimoto.

All but one of the 16 were found guilty on charges of taking bribes, violating the foreign exchange control law, and/or perjury.

The exception was Yoshio Kodama, ultra-rightwing lobbyist and a secret Lockheed operative, who died in 1984 before judgment was passed.

Tanaka and eight other defendants appealed to the Tokyo high court against their convictions. The court has so far upheld the guilty verdicts on four of them.

Former vice-transport minister Takayuki Sato was one of those convicted in connection with the payoff scandal, but he withdrew his appeal to the supreme court in July last year.

Sato then told reporters he could not understand why he had been found guilty but had decided not to waste his time by fighting the case.

If found guilty again, Tanaka is expected to appeal to the supreme court, which will take another year or two, law professor Itakura said.

When will Arabs manufacture their own arms?

By Ahmad Jamal

USTADH Akram Ziaitir in his celebrated column "Glitters" which appeared in Asharq Al Awsat on June 18 quoted the Israeli lecturer Efraim Anbar as saying in an article he wrote for Al-Quds Institute that Israel had sold plenty of arms to Indonesia and Malaysia. The Jewish writer also said the Israeli weapons had also found their way into Iran and Ethiopia and that the arms sales had gone up from \$1 million in 1975 to more than \$1 billion this year.

Commenting on this Ziaitir blamed Indonesia and Malaysia, for purchasing arms from Israel. He also drew the attention of the secretary-general of the Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC), Syed Sharifuddin Pirzada, to the gravity of the issue and urged the Arab states to settle the

matter with the two Muslim countries in the spirit of fraternity and brotherhood.

On my part I would like to look at the question from another angle. I am surprised how a small, trivial and newly born entity like Israel is able to produce and export modern weaponry to the world. Israel's customers include Muslim states and Christian countries like Ethiopia which is suppressing its Muslim citizens and fighting neighbouring Muslim countries such as Eritrea, Somalia and Sudan.

Israel, a nonentity in our view, manufactures arms and exports them to the outside world while we, the Arabs, who are older, bigger in number and size and richer still buy arms from America, the Soviet Union, France, Britain and other East and West European countries. Not only that, we anxiously await the

approval of the U.S. Congress or the British House of Commons for arms sales to us!

But this is not all. Israel now has atomic bombs produced by itself. At the same time it wants to disrupt any nuclear production plan by any Arab or Muslim state, whether it be Iraq or Pakistan which wants to produce nuclear energy for peaceful purposes.

The Arab countries who are now 24 in number and grouped together under the umbrella of the "eternal" Arab League could have, since the Israeli occupation of Sinai, the Golan Heights, the West Bank and Jerusalem in 1967, come together to set up many or even a single ordnance factory. This factory could have saved the Arabs billions of dollars and sterling pounds spent during the past years on arms purchases from the East and the West.

We are not short of money; nor do we lack experience. We could have sought the services of experts from neutral countries like West Germany, Japan and China to set up and temporarily operate arms factories until we have acquired the needed administrative and productive expertise.

What the Arabs really lack is faith in their right to life, glory and emancipation from political polarisation by the West or East.

A Muslim Indian writer who feels frustrated by our present condition of total inability asks: When would the Arabs revolt against their submissiveness? He posed this question last year but he is yet to hear an answer.

The writer wrote this article for "This Is My Way," his daily column in Asharq Al Awsat, a sister publication of Arab News from which this is reprinted.

El Salvador seen sliding into disarray

By Angus Macswan
Reuters

SAN SALVADOR — While Washington's eyes are focused on the contra war in Nicaragua, neighbouring El Salvador, which receives over \$2 million in U.S. aid every day, is rapidly sliding into disarray, Western diplomats say.

"It's all turning very nasty," said one Western diplomat.

"It's probably the worst it's been for two or three years and for whatever reason it's happening, it adds up to the fact that the government and the American plan is in trouble."

Police have twice opened fire in the past nine days to break up demonstrations by striking workers.

Leftist guerrillas are displaying a new ability to create havoc in the capital after scoring military successes in the countryside.

The deaths of six U.S. military personnel in a helicopter crash on July 16 served to remind an American public preoccupied with the Iran-contra hearings and the Reagan administration's campaign against Nicaragua's leftist government that drawing and holding the line against Communism in El Salvador can also be

costly.

And, as always, caught in the middle are ordinary Salvadorans. Hospital workers, including nurses and cleaners who are striking for higher pay, have been denounced by the government as "terrorist sympathisers."

Other people trying to get to work have been forced off buses at gunpoint by urban guerrilla units, who have then shot up or burned the vehicles to enforce a transport ban.

El Salvador appeared to be moving slowly but surely towards stability following the election of the U.S.-backed President Jose Napoleon Duarte in 1984 after years of repression and war.

But with almost 50 per cent unemployment, stagnant wages and rising prices, life has become tougher for many poor Salvadorans. An earthquake last October which killed 1,500 people and left 200,000 homeless added to the misery.

The discontent has helped the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN) guerrillas rebuild an urban support base which was almost wiped out by right-wing death squads in the early 1980s.

The National Union of Salvadoran Workers (UNTS) denies

government charges that it is the political vanguard of the FMLN.

But it has spearheaded a series of small but provocative anti-government protests whose demands match those of the guerrillas — the resignation of Duarte, a negotiated solution to the war by including the left in a coalition government, and an end to U.S. influence in El Salvador.

The U.S. embassy has become a target for students and workers linked to the UNTS but security forces have taken no action against those who daubed its walls with graffiti, hurled flaming torches into the compound and hammered on its gates.

The military, citing captured rebel documents, said the demonstrators were looking for martyrs. Last week, however, security forces opened fire to break up a brawl between striking hospital workers and other people, wounding at least 25 people.

On July 15, police shot from the upper storeys of a bank to break up a march by UNTS members during which they had vandalised buses, lit bonfires in the streets and stoned a government building. Three people were wounded in the shooting.

Diplomats and human rights groups fear that the unrest which

has been brewing for several months is prompting another wave of repression.

Several human rights abuses by soldiers against civilians in the countryside have been reported and last month a notorious death squad resurfaced, warning 14 student activists to leave the country or risk execution.

"The problem is not Duarte, the problem is the guerrillas," claimed one U.S. embassy source. "It takes a long time to build democracy and if you compare any day now to any day five years ago, it's better."

The police shootings were the first on demonstrators for seven years.

Western diplomats said United States support for the Duarte government was crucial for its survival. U.S. aid of \$770 million this year alone props up the economy and keeps the Salvadoran army in the field.

The FMLN, meanwhile, is committed to what it calls a prolonged popular war in which anarchy and economic ruin are a key element of their strategy.

Lurking in the background is a right-wing elite, who hope the army might fire of supporting the democratic process and renew their old alliance to restore order.

Iranian fundamentalism advancing steadily in Lebanon

By Diana Abdallah
Reuters

BAALBECK, Lebanon — Posters of Iranian leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini adorn the hospital wards, nurses work in black "chador" shawls and Islamic revolutionary songs blare from the paging system.

The 24-bed "Imam Khomeini" hospital in this east Lebanon town, built for Iranians but now open to all, is financed and run by the Islamic republic of Iran.

"Lebanon is like the son of Iran. It is part of Iran and we have to help the Muslim Lebanese people," says hospital director Akbar Mahaki.

Mahaki is one of some 500 Iranians administering what some people see as an Iranian state-within-a-state in Lebanon with a budget of \$5 million a month, Shi'ite sources say.

It is a territory without borders but Iranian fundamentalism is advancing steadily among Lebanese Shi'ites, estimated to number 1.3 million, the largest sect in a population of some three to four million.

Although Iran has centuries-old religious links with the Shi'ites, significant intervention

in Lebanon dates only from 1982, in direct competition with Israel, the United States, France and even Iran's regional ally Syria.

Diplomats say Iran's efforts in Lebanon stem both from Shi'ite ideals and also propaganda needs, with Lebanon providing a stage for Iran's 1979 Islamic revolution to make an international impact.

Militants acting in Iran's name used suicide truck bombs to drive U.S. marines and other Western forces from Lebanon. Most foreigners left Muslim areas in the wake of a kidnapping campaign by pro-Iranian groups.

Now the pro-Iranian Hizbollah (Party of God) militia, blamed for some kidnappings but which denies any involvement, is mounting an increasingly sophisticated offensive against Israeli troops in South Lebanon.

Much of Hizbollah's military training is done in two Iranian-run training camps near Baalbeck, 80 km northeast of Beirut, where Iranian revolutionary guards have been based since 1982.

But the guards usually stay out of sight in heavily-protected old Lebanese army barracks and a former hotel tucked away behind

pine trees on the edge of the town.

Hizbollah men cruise the town in black or dark green Mercedes and BMW cars, with their trademark black curtains covering the windows.

Residents say they see the Iranians only when they drive their grey, Tehran-registered Toyota land cruiser or when they join Hizbollah fighters for well-disciplined march-pasts that recall Iran's goose-stepping parades.

As in Iran, some units march with anti-chemical warfare equipment and a few Hizbollah fighters have even volunteered for the Iran-Iraq war, Shi'ite sources say.

In five years, Hizbollah built up a force of more than 5,000 fighters and is now administered by a 12-man council reporting to the Iranian ambassador in Damascus, Mohammad Hassan Akhtari, a Shi'ite politician said.

Revolutionary guards recently set up centres in at least three south Lebanese towns and are frequently reported by newspapers to act as mediators in local disputes.

"Iran's influence is growing because Iran is paying a lot of money, and also because of ideological links," said Sheikh

Murtada Al Najafi, a Shi'ite cleric of Iraqi origins.

Najafi, 27, works in the hilltop Bekaa valley town of Mashgara, where Iranian money has had a major effect.

Land and buildings have bought up by Hizbollah and the Iranians. Now only a few Christian families are left in what was once a town of 14,000 people with a Christian majority.

"The cooperation with Iran is on all levels and we are ready to defend Iran in the same way as we defend Lebanon or Muslims... That is why they call us terrorists," said Mohammad Bjaaji, a Hizbollah leader in Mashgara.

The Iran-financed "Martyr's Foundation" helps at least 400 families of Muslims killed in Lebanese civil conflict since 1975 or fighting Israeli troops in South Lebanon, said its Lebanese director, Sheikh Shawki Kanaan.

The foundation, with branches in most Muslim areas of Lebanon, spends about two million Lebanese pounds (\$12,000) a month on educating the children of martyrs and supporting visits to holy cities in Iran and Syria, he said.

It plans to open pharmacies, bakeries, a factory, a farm and a

school, Kanaan added.

Iran advocates an Islamic republic in Lebanon, but Hizbollah's spiritual mentor, Sayyed Mohammad Hussein Fadlallah, says that can only be a long-term aim.

Hizbollah has managed to avoid large-scale conflict with the forces with which it shares territory, in line with its slogans that the fight with Israel and the United States must take precedence.

A subtle competition nevertheless exists between Hizbollah and the bigger Shi'ite Amal militia. Shi'ites say the dividing line between the two is thin, with some families having members in both.

Started by Iranian-born cleric Musa Sadr in the mid-1970s, Amal is backed by Syria and has a nationalist stance rather than Hizbollah's fundamentalist Muslim universalism.

The most significant tactical difference between the two is that while Hizbollah is stepping up frontal assaults on Israeli forces in South Lebanon, Amal believes such attacks bring counterproductive retaliation.

But even when Amal recently confiscated a small Iranian-financed Hizbollah radio station in the southern port of Tyre, no

fighting was reported.

And although Hizbollah has clashed this year with troops from the 25,000-man Syrian army garrison in Lebanon, so far there has been no extended open conflict.

Syria, however, clamped down on Iranians and Hizbollah in the Bekaa after the June 17 kidnap of U.S. newsman Charles Glass near a Syrian checkpoint in a Shi'ite area of Beirut.

The Shi'ite sources said the kidnap angered Syria "but since it does not want to strain its ties with Iran by hitting Hizbollah it is just trying to limit them in the Bekaa."

Syria's coordinator with Hizbollah is now Ayad Al Mahmoud, a former charge d'affaires in Tehran where he was kidnapped by armed gunmen last October and released a few days later, the sources added.

But travellers say there is little apparent tension between the two forces and neither Hizbollah nor the Iranians carry guns when they move through Syrian-controlled areas.

The architecture of community

By H.M. Queen Noor

The following is the full text of an address by Her Majesty Queen Noor to the sixteenth World Congress of the International Union of Architects held in Brighton, U.K. on July 17, 1987.

I am delighted to have the opportunity to address this distinguished international gathering, and to share with you some personal thoughts on the compelling, yet often paradoxical, issue of shelter as it relates to the architect and urban planner. By designating 1987 as the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless, the United Nations has provided a focus for the growing international awareness of the shelter crisis. This gathering has emphasised that global issues such as shelter must be addressed and resolved through cooperation among individuals, institutions and governments throughout the world.

You have a special capacity, individually and collectively, to assess the various dimensions of the challenge of providing shelter for all and to contribute to the formulation of policy and the application of practical solutions. Your deliberations here this week have helped crystallise common themes and approaches which have emerged from your distinct national experiences. These include the importance of self-help and community initiative, drawing upon indigenous building materials and traditional design; the role of the government as facilitator or enabler, rather than as a provider of housing; and the architect's expanding role as a dynamic intermediary between people and their public authorities.

I have been privileged to work in several different cultural environments in both the industrialised and developing worlds. My diverse professional experience reinforced values and principles which had motivated me during my years as a student of Architecture and Urban Planning at Princeton University in the early 1970s. These values and principles emphasised the crucial relationship between technological solutions and real human needs; but more importantly, that one could only fulfill a community's physical, economic and political needs by acknowledging its ethical priorities, its moral code and the overwhelming imperative of its humanity.

My marriage to King Hussein and my responsibilities in Jordan provided a fresh opportunity to recognise and promote the vital interplay between design criteria and the fundamental needs of people and their communities.

I have focussed less on meeting the narrow physical requirements of individual structures, and more on creating institutional structures responsive to broader human needs — on the level of the individual, the neighbourhood, or my national community in Jordan.

I have learned that the creative process underlying the dynamics of building is fundamental, whether one builds with concrete and stone, or with ideas for human betterment and programmes for social development.

An architect designing a building and a government promoting its people's social and economic development are both engaged in constructive and imaginative process; both should combine innovation with a respect for tradition.

The enormous task of adequately sheltering all humankind far transcends the realm of architects and planners alone. It requires that we break the cycle of poverty, malnutrition, environmental neglect and economic stagnation — a cycle that perpetuates the vulnerability of individuals, and the underdevelopment of entire communities.

The role of architects and planners in the global response to this challenge should be two-fold: You should help foster a more sensitive appreciation of the concept of shelter in its broadest sense, and you should actively apply such an understanding of shelter to the projects and plans which your societies have entrusted to you.

The final result of your work is always a built structure. Yet, the structures we build should not only accommodate people physically; they should also provide shelter for the intangibles of the human experience, and the simple, everyday dreams of real people.

Many languages make this distinction: English recognises a significant difference between a house and a home. Both define the physical dwelling, but only home connotes the broader sense of shelter with the human dimensions of warmth, family, identity, memories and continuity. In Arabic, we differentiate between a "manzel" and a "beit"; in Persian between "manzel" and "khaneh"; in French between "maison" and "foyer"; and in German between "haus" and "heim".

The quality of shelter is in part determined by the interplay between the individual and his or her neighbourhood. If architects have social licence to design dramatic new structures that will define the urban landscape of the future, they also have an obligation to maintain a bond of continuity and cohesion with local traditions. Architecture, unlike art and music, is not a self-expressive medium; and buildings, unlike paintings and sculptures, cannot only reflect individual whims.

They must serve the recurring cycles and daily needs of the lives of their inhabitants.

Today's architects and tomorrow's must not only draw upon the global architectural experience, but also combine it with an ability to penetrate the national psyche, the cultural legacies and the daily rhythms of the streets, the farms and the villages of their own people.

The architect should be sufficiently grounded in his or her community to be able to design physical structures that enhance the community's cultural identity, sense of self-respect, and capacity for human creativity and economic productivity. The touchstone of the architect's achievement is the quality of the neighbourhood. It is the neighbourhood, rather than the individual house or the entire city, which provides both the substance and the scale of nationhood.

We face such a daunting global shelter challenge today in part because most of us have not always understood this vital symbiosis of people, neighbourhoods and cities.

Throughout the developing world, the prevalence of the extended family structure has provided a strong element of social cohesion and stability during recent decades of turbulent urban change; not surprisingly, it is intimately linked to patterns of architectural habit, stemming from centuries and even millennia of cultural tradition.

Let me give some examples from my own country of Jordan, which comprises several different groups of people, each with its own distinctive lifestyle and architectural forms. Each has developed its own form of shelter, whose architecture reflects vital social dynamics, such as family and tribal relationships, securing basic human needs or preserving the community's income-generating base.

The nomadic bedou of the semi-arid and desert regions live in spacious goat's hair and camel's hair tents composed of several rooms, which they erect and fold up several times a year during their migrations. The Arabic name for their tents is "beit sha'ar", or "house of hair". It is an architectural form that is indigenous, transportable, renewable, flexible, expandable, appropriate and — after seven thousand years of use — remarkably durable.

In highland villages, the rooftops of adjacent stone houses touch one another to form a single, functional surface used for congregating in the evening or for drying foodstuffs. It also symbolises the security and cohesion of the village households.

The farmers of the Jordan Valley still build single-room mud-brick dwellings with thick walls and small windows that keep out the summer heat. The world's earliest settled farmers built identical structures in the Valley — over 8,000 years ago.

In Petra, the 2,000-year-old capital of the Nabataean Arab kingdom, a few families still live in the ancient caves, houses and tombs first carved by the Nabataeans from the rose-red Nubian sandstone. The families are close to their water source and grazing grounds, and, in more recent years, close to the tourists who represent a major source of their income.

I cite these examples for two reasons: — First, they remind us that one's house, or physical shelter, should be assessed within a broader scale of values. Its primary determinants are the emotional support and sense of identity provided by the extended family and the community, and the physical setting, or neighbourhood, within which these have evolved over thousands of years.

— And second, they should remind us that housing projects in our burgeoning cities should preserve, as much as possible, the enduring social strengths and vitality of indigenous forms of shelter.

The concept of the extended family, exemplifies shelter in its broadest context — as a human network that includes relatives and cousins, friends, and people from the same tribe, village, religious sect, region, or even from the same guild or craft. On the other hand, some industrialised urban societies provide a paradoxical example of shelter. Old people live alone in apartment



buildings which may conform to the most stringent building codes and design standards. But if their inhabitants are lonely, afraid and bored, if their lives are not warmed by human contact and the support of an extended family group, if they have been abandoned by society as unproductive beings, and if they have been denied the respect and veneration that should come with age — then what is the real value and meaning of their impressive physical shelters if such people conspicuously lack the more compelling dimension of human and community shelter?

Homes, extended families, neighbourhoods and communities link together to form only the first tier of human shelter, whose ultimate manifestation is the total shelter of nationhood. It is in those communities whose nationhood has been ravaged or denied — in Palestine, Cambodia, Afghanistan, Africa and elsewhere — that we see the most grievous consequences of an almost absolute lack of shelter.

There are over 14 million refugees in our world today, seeking that broader form of shelter which I have suggested should permeate the principles of sound architectural and urban design — the shelter of a normal life, near to family and friends, and within a community of one's peers — a spiritual and emotional shelter based on the universal human needs of an identity that is manifested, a community that is stable, a fundamental political right of self-determination that is exercised, and the protection of a state that is sovereign and free.

Our firsthand experience with hundreds of thousands of Palestinian refugees in Jordan over the past four decades has illuminated the dichotomy between shelter and refuge. A displaced person may enjoy temporary refuge, employment and physical protection outside his or her homeland; but only the interplay of personal and social forces within a stable home community can provide genuine shelter. This concept of "home" — encompassing a warm family environment, a stable local community, and the land where one's national identity has manifested itself for decades, centuries or millennia — brings together both the human and technical qualities that you, as professional architects and planners, are constantly challenged to attain.

As we seek to formulate effective strategies to meet the needs of human shelter in an increasingly urbanised world, we might profitably draw on the vast experience of human history. We should perhaps temper our licence to be technologically innovative, and appreciate more fully that many appropriate systems of shelter have been bequeathed to us by our ancestors.

Appropriate technologies and building materials are there to be found within our own traditions and experiences — quite literally, beneath our feet. We derive much fascination and humility in Jordan from the fact that foundation excavations for new structures often unearth the remains of identical structures built on precisely the same spot thousands of years ago. Whether the structure is a road, a house, a water reservoir, an irrigation channel, a harbour, a military post, a dam or a house of worship, we find that our ancient ancestors usually applied the same criteria of design and land use as we do today.

In silent stones at sites of antiquity throughout the world, our forefathers seem to have left us messages that we are free to acknowledge or to ignore: messages about structures that last, and technologies that endure. It might be appropriate to note a more contemporary message. Mies van der Rohe once said: "Some people are convinced that architecture will be outmoded and replaced by technology. Such a conviction is not based on clear thinking, for the opposite happens; whenever technology reaches its real fulfillment it transcends into architecture. Architecture depends on facts, but its real field of activity is in the realm of significance."

The relationship binding architectural "significance", technology and the challenge of universal shelter is direct, clear, absolutely vital and always instructive. I have been involved

with several large-scale design and construction projects in Jordan, for housing, urban plazas, schools, social service centres, hospitals and other structures. We invariably achieved our objectives when we linked four essential elements: 1) the technical expertise of planners and architects; 2) the needs and aspirations of Jordanian families and communities; 3) imaginative and sensitive public policies; and 4) the personal enthusiasm and financial involvement of the private sector.

When these elements did not blend together, we produced buildings that may have narrowly met structural objectives, but that somehow did not fulfill their greater human or urban promise. We produced adequate physical shelters, but inadvertently failed to achieve a symbiosis of people, structures, neighbourhoods, cities and the nation's overall urban fabric.

We in Jordan, like many others throughout the world, have learned valuable and surprisingly basic lessons from urban development or renewal projects that transformed slums and insecure squatter settlements into healthy, attractive neighbourhoods. The Greater Amman Municipality's Urban Development Department has completed two upgrading projects in the past six years to improve existing squatter housing and to provide new homes for about 100,000 low-income people. This experience has taught us:

— That projects should be flexible, offering a variety of plot sizes, house designs and building materials for people to choose from.

— That the beneficiaries should participate in the design process to ensure that it responds to real, and not only to perceived, human needs.

— That after renovation, and land sub-division and title transfer are completed, community-based institutions should be launched to involve the people in running their own affairs, to enhance their self-reliance, pride and civic consciousness.

— And that land and home ownership are vital, because a family that owns its own home will work harder and spend more of its income to maintain and improve it, which in turn will contribute to a community that provides protection and shelter in the broadest sense.

At a cost, through trial and error, and imitation and innovation, we have learned crucial lessons about indigenous design, human nature, and the wholesale application of appropriate and inappropriate technology. During the recent decade of rapid growth, the pressures of demand and unchecked urban expansion caused us to implement several mass housing projects in Amman, Aqaba and the Jordan Valley that were not always adequately designed or fully sensitive to the social customs and daily habits of their beneficiaries. Some of our public housing authorities applied mass housing designs to widely different climatic, economic and social environments. Some houses were only grudgingly accepted and bought by their intended beneficiaries; others were substantially altered to meet their inhabitants' needs; and in the worst cases, a few small houses were rejected as dwellings and were transformed by their owners into storage sheds or even enclosures for livestock.

These are not theoretical issues, when juxtaposed against the constraints of scarce economic resources and the pressures of relentless urbanisation. Nor are they the sole responsibility of the architect. All people will be adequately sheltered as a result of complex, integrated processes, involving politicians, development planners, sociologists, health workers, educators, religious leaders, environmentalists and corporate interests.

Surely, one of your challenges, as individual architects or professional associations, should be to raise your voices within the global hierarchy of power. Your sensitivity to how human beings actually live, work and play in the buildings you produce has been fashioned by a collective conscience that is thousands of years old. Your knowledge and sensitivities should be harnessed to

make a larger impact on how societies decide issues that affect the lives of hundreds of millions of people — issues of what has been termed "social architecture", such as land use, zoning laws, green areas, environmental regulations, traffic policies, or the import of raw materials and technology.

This suggests an involvement that has clear political implications, which some of you may find inappropriate. But isn't it already a political statement that perhaps one-quarter of the world's people today lack adequate shelter? Isn't it a political fact that unequal global development will only exacerbate existing demographic pressures that have produced the sprawling slums which present such a challenge to urban planners and architects today?

Groups such as yours can promote more constructive working relationships among architects and planners in the industrialised and the developing worlds.

I urge you all to examine how you can forge ties as partners in a single world, ties based on genuine and mutual interest, rather than a commercial gain or established patterns of dependency. Financial aid and technical assistance are not favours to be bestowed by one world upon another. Rather, they should be part of a mutually reinforcing effort to eliminate global tensions between haves and have-nots — tensions which ultimately manifest themselves in scourges such as poverty, mass human displacements, political extremism, terrorism and indiscriminate violence. These are the clear manifestations of global indulgence and indifference.

The antidote, to which you can contribute, should comprise an earnest understanding and appreciation of the deep-rooted peculiarities of Third World societies, and a whole-hearted transfer of expertise from the industrialised world to individuals and institutions in the Third World. Their reciprocal responsibility is to assimilate such expertise and adapt it to the genuine needs of their societies. After your deliberations this week, it is clear that the world's architects and planners should identify and assume greater responsibilities than ever before. You must rise to the global challenge of shelter and champion the cause of "the community".

I call upon you today to forge, or to revitalise, "an architecture of community".

An architecture of community should see engineers, architects and urban planners more actively involved in the political dynamics that determine the use of a society's wealth and the quality of life of its people; — it should see you more energetically confronting the forces of privilege and power:

— To protect and conserve our architectural and cultural heritage;

— And to demand a legal environment protective of the interests of families and neighbourhoods.

— An architecture of community should blend technological innovation with the enduring relevance of vernacular architecture.

— It should demand innovation in policies and planning, as well as in design, to combine quality architecture and thoughtful urban planning into a force that is catalytic, transforming, and invigorating in its impact on the lives of people and communities.

Iraq sees U.N. demand as positive

(Continued from page 1) the resolution failed to set a precise deadline for a ceasefire, withdrawal of forces to international boundaries and exchange of prisoners of war.

Al Thawra, newspaper of the Baath Party, warned in an editorial on Monday against any delay in implementing the resolution.

The diplomats said the resolution met almost all five principles set by President Hussein for ending the war. They are:

- A ceasefire;
- A total and unconditional withdrawal of troops to internationally-recognised borders;
- An exchange of all prisoners;
- The signing of a treaty of peace and non-aggression; and
- Agreement on non-interference in each other's internal affairs and respect for each other's way of life.

Iran insists on the overthrow of the Baath Party government in Baghdad before talking peace. At the United Nations, a spokesman for the secretary general said Iran and Iraq had neither accepted nor rejected the resolution.

When a reporter suggested that despatches from Tehran indicated that Iran refused the order, the spokesman, Joe Sills, said: "I'm sorry — I don't accept that."

"When we receive an official response from the two governments, then we will react to that, but as of now it is our position that the governments involved

have not responded officially," he said.

Sills said Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar handed copies of the Security Council resolution Monday evening to Rajae Khorassani, the Iranian chief delegate, and Ismat Kittani, Iraq's representative, at separate brief meetings shortly after the council adjourned.

"He also suggested to the two ambassadors some procedures by which he might carry out the functions assigned to him in the resolution," Sills told reporters.

"He told the two ambassadors that he realised their governments would need time to evaluate the resolution, but he did want to stress the urgency of the situation."

Jordan calls for efforts to enforce U.N. call

(Continued from page 1)

Foreign Minister Sheikh Sabah Al Ahmad Al Sabah told the Kuwait News Agency (KUNA) the resolution was "a sign of the world's love and striving for peace and stability in this area."

He reiterated an appeal on Monday by Crown Prince and Prime Minister Sheikh Saad Al Abdullah Al Sabah to both Iran and Iraq to cease hostilities.

Elsewhere, the U.N. resolution drew qualified praise Tuesday, but many warned that the

real task of implementing a truce lies ahead.

In some quarters, the contrast between U.S. efforts to persuade the Security Council to approve the resolution and the U.S. military presence in the Gulf was pointedly noted.

"The fair optimism expressed by the United Nations has not decreased the tension caused by the American challenge to Tehran," said the Italian daily La Stampa, referring to the U.S. refuelling of Kuwait tankers.

In Lebanon, Iranian Revolutionary Guards and pro-Iranian

militiamen beat and stoned officials of U.S. President Ronald Reagan and President Francois Mitterrand of France to protest the resolution (See page 2).

The U.N. resolution was the leading item on radio and television news broadcasting and many newspapers in the Arab states most directly affected by the spillover of the hostilities onto the waterways of their oil-rich region.

Editorials in newspapers along the Gulf underscored the importance of putting the resolution into effect as soon as possible.

Palestinians appeal to Syria

(Continued from page 1)

Command, which links several groups, urged Syria to deploy observers on roads leading to Palestinian camps in both Sidon and Tyre, 20 kilometres north of the Israeli border, to end the fighting.

"We appeal for the personal intervention of Syrian President Hafez Al Assad to protect the Palestinian presence in Lebanon," it said in a statement issued in Tyre.

The resistance command includes Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat's Fatah group, at odds with Damascus, and Syrian-backed PLO factions.

Syrian military observers have been meeting Amal and Palestinian leaders in Sidon to try to contain the latest upsurge in fighting.

Syrian troops from the 25,000-man Syrian garrison in Lebanon are deployed in small numbers with Lebanese army soldiers just north of Sidon but are not posted in the city itself.

Syria helped in April to end a six-month outbreak of the Amal-Palestinian "camps war" in Beirut and South Lebanon in which at least 900 people were killed.

The PLO said in a communique issued by its Wafa news agency Monday night that Amal had stepped up attacks on camps in the area of Tyre and Sidon in the past 48 hours "with the aim of extending the security zone created by Israel in South Lebanon."

Amal had fortified positions around the camps with the help of the Lebanese army's Sixth Brigade, it said.

Palestinian sources said the latest clashes broke out in Sidon after Amal militiamen started forcing Palestinian refugees to leave camps in the Tyre area.

2 reflagged tankers ready to sail

(Continued from page 1)

"We are doing it because we think it is an entirely proper role for the United States to play. We think that the consequences of not carrying it out would have been far worse and far more risky than the consequences of doing it."

Shipping sources in the Gulf said the departure time of the two reflagged tankers, now shielded by four U.S. warships and navy helicopters, remained unclear, but some expected the convoy to

sail late Tuesday under cover of darkness.

The convoy would make the run from the Strait of Hormuz to Kuwait through Gulf waters which have been the scene of almost 100 Iranian shipping attacks since the "tanker war" flared in 1984.

Passage through the Strait of Hormuz, conduit for one sixth of the non-communist world's oil, will bring the convoy within range of Chinese-designed Silkworm missiles believed deployed on Iran's Gulf coast.

U.S. spurns Soviet proposal

(Continued from page 1)

He expressed the hope that both countries would comply with the council's ceasefire and withdrawal order. "As we act to help transform the Security Council's mandatory resolution into reality," he said, "the United States will also stand by its commitments to the security and stability of its non-belligerent friends in the region."

In doing this, he added, "we seek simply to deter growing threats to vital U.S. and international interests, and to hasten a just settlement of the Iran-Iraq war."

He emphasised that peace was the U.S. objective — not taking sides or provocation.

Citing both the administration's and Congress' close examination of the Gulf situation in recent weeks, the president said, "As we move ahead to defend our interests and enhance the chances for peace in that crucial region, it is essential that we try to work together."

At a White House news briefing following the vote on Monday, spokesman Fitzwater — when asked about Iran's reported assertion that it would disregard such a resolution — said, "We are hopeful that both countries will abide by this resolution." He noted that he did not know if "we have had a response from Iran or Iraq," but he told a questioner

that if Iran has expressed that sentiment, "I would hope they would take a second look and find reason to abide by this ceasefire and bring an end to the war."

If the warring parties do not abide by the ceasefire, Fitzwater said, the United States is prepared to move ahead with a second resolution calling for sanctions, "but we will wait a period of time until we see what their reactions are."

Asked about international support for the resolution, including that of the Soviets and Chinese, Fitzwater recalled that U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Vernon Walters had just returned from a trip to discuss the issue with various countries, and "we think we have general support for the sanctions resolution."

Asked to assess the benefit of the first U.N. resolution without the "enforcement teeth" of the second, Fitzwater said, "The first resolution clearly makes the will of the Security Council 'clear' to the belligerents involved" and puts a great deal of international pressure upon them to abide by a ceasefire.

Asked how long it would take to know if the first resolution succeeded or failed, Fitzwater said, "We don't want to set a specific date; we'll wait and see; but we'll be prepared to move with the second resolution in a relatively short period of time."

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Arab countries renew support of Iraq hosting Palestine Soccer Cup — Al-Thawra

BAGHDAD, Iraq (AP) — Arab sports officials renewed support for Iraq's claim to host a soccer championship despite a ban on the venue by the International Football Federation (FIFA), a newspaper said Tuesday.

FIFA, the world's soccer body, reiterated last week a June ruling that no soccer matches be held in Iraq or Iran as long as the two Middle Eastern countries are locked in the Gulf war. It cited safety conditions for its decision.

The daily Al-Thawra, organ of the ruling Arab Baath Socialist Party, said the executive committee of Arab Youth and Sports Ministers reiterated a decision that Iraq host next month the Palestine Soccer Cup, a pan-Arab tournament held every two years.

The ministers, who met at Arab League headquarters in Tunisia Monday night, asked the Federation of Arab Football Associations (FAFA), to use its good offices to persuade FIFA to withdraw the ban on Iraq.

FAFA decided last week to send a high level team to Zurich to negotiate with the FIFA executive committee a possible settlement of the dispute, which could develop into a widening rift between Arab football associations and FIFA.

FAFA is based in the Saudi Arabian capital of Riyadh, and headed by Prince Faisal Ibn Fahd.

A statement issued last Thursday at FIFA headquarters in Zurich, Switzerland, warned that national associations which fail to respect the decision might face sanctions ranging from "caution" to cancellation of membership.

Iraq insists on hosting the tournament, claiming that FIFA has no mandate on Arab football associations to ban them from taking part in the tournament, which is exclusively a pan-Arab championship.

The competition carries strong political tones in the Arab world as it underlines Arab countries' backing for the Palestinian cause.

Togo has modest expectations for All Africa Games

LOME, (R) — The West African state of Togo has modest expectations for the 32 athletes selected for next month's All Africa Games in Nairobi, sports officials said Sunday.

Tabiou Boukari, head of physical education and sport at the Togolese ministry for youth, sports and culture, said that considering present economic difficulties the government had undergone "a very great sacrifice

to send athletes to the fourth All Africa Games in Nairobi."

Togo is weak in team events such as soccer and basketball, but pins its medal hopes on tennis, boxing and judo.

The Togolese will be fielding eight athletes in track and field, six in boxing, three in judo, five in table-tennis and four in lawn tennis.

Boukari said Togo was "a fervent supporter of the games

which must take place ... if we want a better future and greater progress in African sport as a whole."

Togo's best chances for a medal appear to lie with its in-form super-welterweight boxing star Aboudou Amidou, who has been training in France.

Togo also has a respectable track record in the marathon, in judo and in table-tennis.

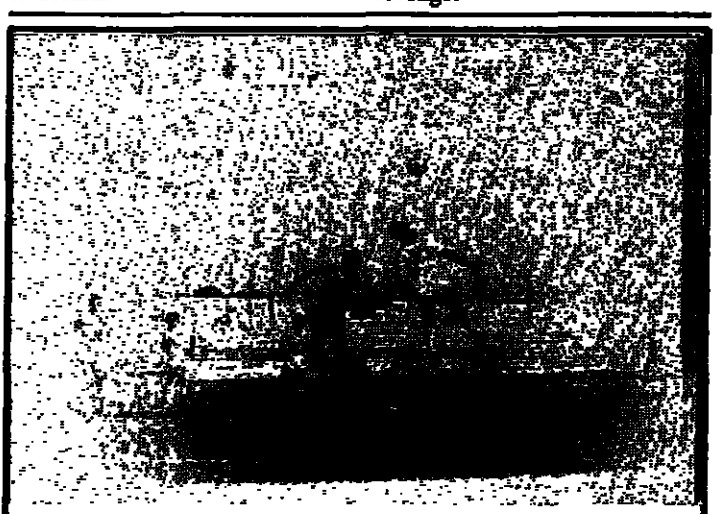
Former super-lightweight champ returns to Japan seeking revenge

TOKYO (R) — Almost one year to the day, Mexican Rene Arredondo returns to the Tokyo ring Wednesday in an attempt to regain the super-lightweight title from world champion Tsuyoshi Hamada of Japan.

Arredondo was knocked out inside a round when Hamada took the World Boxing Council (WBC) title from him in Tokyo on July 24 last year and the Mexican left the country vowing to return.

"It was a shocking blow... it caught me by surprise. But I will return to Japan to regain my title," said Arredondo 12 months ago after suffering the third defeat of his 36-fight professional career.

The 24-year-old Mexican, who had reigned just two months following his successful challenge against American Lonnie Smith in May 1986, has fulfilled that promise and is confident his superior technique will bring him revenge.



AIR-BORNE HEAD-OFF: Lebanon's Al Riyadah Wal-Adab player Bilal Al Soufi leaps to head off the ball before it reaches the Iraqi Army player during a match held Tuesday within the Arab Soccer Championships. The Iraqi Army team won the match 1-0 to lead the five teams participating in the tournament by scoring 4 points in two matches. Al Faisali team ranks second scoring 3 points in two ties. Jiblah team of Syria will today meet the Palestine team at the Amman Stadium (Photo by Abdullah Ayyoub)

Poll shows driver Senna as Brazil's favourite sportsman

RIO DE JANEIRO (R) — In Brazil, where football is king, the most popular sportsman is Formula One driver Ayrton Senna, according to a new poll.

The survey, conducted in Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo by the Ibope Polling Organisation, showed that although football was the favourite sport of 71.5 per cent of respondents, the Lotus driver was the top sports idol with 17.5 per cent.

Zico, Brazil's veteran World Cup striker, was a distant second with 12.3 per cent, followed by fighter Adilson "Maguila" Rodrigues, Brazil's South American heavyweight boxing champion, with 9.2 per cent.

Careca, the star striker recently transferred to Italian League champions Napoli, came fourth with 8.3 per cent, while Formula One driver Nelson Piquet, of the Williams team, was fifth with 7.8 per cent.

The poll, published on Monday by the newspaper O Globo, found that all 400 people surveyed — 200 in each city — said they enjoyed football, but 53.7 per cent had not been tempted to attend a football match so far this year.

Careca was considered Brazil's top footballer by 36.1 per cent, followed by Zico with 18.1.

SPORTS IN BRIEF

11 runners to compete in Diamond Stakes

ASCOT, England (R) — Eleven runners were declared Tuesday for the King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Diamond Stakes to be run over one and a half miles on Saturday. Runners and riders: Acatenango - Cash Asmussen, Celestial Storm - Ray Cochrane, Moon Madness - Pat Eddery, Mtoto - Michael Roberts, Triptych - Tony Cruz, Mountain Kingdom - unjockey, Reference Point - Steve Cauthen, Sir Harry Lewis - John Reid, Bourbon Girl - unjockey, Unite - Walter Swinburn, Tony Bin - unjockey. Latest London betting: 6-4 Reference Point, 4-1 Celestial Storm, 6-1, Mtoto, 13-2 Unite, 7-1 Triptych, 11-1 Moon Madness, 14-1 Sir Harry Lewis, 16-1 Acatenango, 50-1 Tony Bin.

'Haggis' haggles too much for former champ

LONDON (R) — A Scot who formerly held the record as the world's fastest haggis eater is pulling out of this year's finals because he cannot swallow criticism. Five-time winner John Kenmuir, 29, said Monday he did not have the stomach for what he called a hate campaign waged against him by supporters of archrival Peter McPhee, the present world record-holder. Haggis, a Scottish delicacy, is a comote of sheep's liver, heart, lungs and oats wrapped in a sheep's stomach. The former champion told reporters opponents ridiculed him by wearing "Kenmuir hater" tee-shirts. Kenmuir says he has already clipped 31 seconds off McPhee's 63-second record for eating one and a half pounds (0.7 kg) of haggis. "If there was a competition for eating sour grapes, they'd win hands down," he said.

Soccer star not to renew contract

BONN (R) — Bernd Schuster, the West German midfielder sidelined over a year ago by Barcelona, said he will not sign a new long-term contract with the club but will wait a year until his present one expires and he is free to move. Schuster told the newspaper Bild in an interview published Tuesday that he saw the four-year contract offered by Barcelona President Fernandez Nunez as little more than an attempt to hold him in check. Bild quoted him as saying: "My contract runs for another year and in 1988 I can go without a fee to any other club, including Real Madrid."

Moses leads American charge

BELFAST, N. Ireland (AP) — If last week's stumble over the eighth hurdle in Paris hurt world record holder Ed Moses, he wasn't showing it. In bouncing back Monday with his second victory in successive days, Moses showed it was business as usual in the world of 400-metre hurdling. At the Girobank Games at the Mary Peters Track, the 31-year-old American finished some 1-2 seconds ahead of the field and led a procession of American winners.

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Viewing hours will be: 9 a.m. - 2 p.m., 3 p.m. - 5 p.m. on both days

AUSTRALIAN EMBASSY NOTICE

As from week commencing Sunday August 2, 1987 the Australian embassy in Amman will accept applications for visitor visa issue and immigration enquiries only on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays each week (public holidays excepted).

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1- Awwad Mahmoud Mohammad	M. Tank	Owner	Sullivan	56
2- Mansour Mohammad El Matar	El Deeb	Owner	56	
3- Mamoun Khalid A. El Naby	G. El Mshakir	Owner	Ahmad	54.5
4- Meshhour Faisal A. Jnaib	Shaf El Arab	Owner	A. Jabir	53
5- Salim A. El Kareem	Jraiban	Owner	53	
6- Farhan Fahd Oudih	Bazie	Owner	Mahmoud	53
7- Khalaf Yousef Rwaadan	El Ahmady	Owner	53	
8- Ahmad Said Inhaal	El Murieb	Owner	Yousef	50
9- Oudih El Kaisy	Ign El Reel	Owner	Mwalek	50
10- Ata Mazin El Abbady	Rhanh	Owner	Rashed	48.5
11- Loranca Mohammad A. El Naby/Mahboobaty		Owner	George	48.5

SECOND RACE 4.30 FOR BEGINNER HORSES DISTANCE 1600 METRES

Owner	Horse	Trainer	Jockey	Weight
1- Fawwaz Anwar El Shalan	Tayyar	Mouhsin	Saad	53
2- Abdullah El Dawoud	A. Arkoub	Owner	53	
3- Mansour Anwar El Shalan	Mazoun	Mouhsin	Kasim	50
4- Saad El Din Rida Saad	Iesar	Owner	A. Gacheel	50
5- Nalel Anwar El Shalan	El Hoda	Mouhsin	Eed	48.5
6- Nimir El Hmoud	Kamar	Mouhsin	Mahmoud	48.5
7- Nimir El Hmoud	Kashmeer	Mahmoud	48.5	
8- Mohammad Yousef A. Swailim	Rawan	Owner	Yousef	48.5

THIRD RACE 5.00 FOR BEGINNER HORSES DISTANCE 1400 METRES

Owner	Horse	Trainer	Jockey	Weight
1- Aly Abdullah El Raheem	Salan	Owner	Salih	56
2- Shaler Farhan El Rabayah	A. Nael	Owner	Saad	54.5
3- Ziad Tayseer El Rahwal	Snran	Owner	50	
4- Seth Mazzy El Adwan	S. El Ghour	Owner	Mahmoud	50
5- Mishal Mueib El Faraz	A. Mishal	Owner	Fawaz	50
6- Nael El Hadeed	Mashhour	Owner	Ahmad	50
7- Musallam El Kaitan	El Salyawy	Owner	A. Jagheel	50
8- Mohammad A. El Jalil	Misad	Owner	George	48.5
9- Mohammad Saliman Nabulsi	Bint El Kiram	Owner	Rashed	48.5
10- Samy Ahmad El Ashran	A. Hisban	Owner	A. Amarar	48.5
11- Dr. Fadi Mith	B. Mohana	Owner	Eed	48.5

FIFTH RACE 6.00 FOR BEGINNER HORSES DISTANCE 1000 METRES

Owner	Horse	Trainer	Jockey	Weight
1- Wasil Kamal El Bsharat	J. El Saad	Khair Eldin Rashed	56	
2- Aly Faried El Saad	Mosarie	Khair Eldin Salih	56	
3- Mamdoun El Hadeed	Khairat	Owner	53	
4- Nimir El Hmoud	Sahary	Mahmoud Fawaz	51.5	
5- Nimir El Hmoud	Rum	Mahmoud Mahmoud	48.5	
6- Ibrahim Kamal El Bsharat	Naaman	Khair Eldin Saad	50	
7- Kamal Wasil El Bsharat	H. El Rommen	Khair Eldin	50	
8- Hany Kamal El Bsharat	Fath Khair	Khair Eldin	50	
9- Samy Yacoub Madros	A. El Fawaris	Adnan Eed	50	
10- Abdullah El Dawoud	El Talkah	Owner	A. Jagheel	48.5

Cinema Tel: 677420

CONCORD

ONE CRAZY SUMMER

Performances 3.30, 6.00, 8.30, 10.30

Cinema Tel: 625155

RAINBOW

LEGAL EAGLES

Performances 3.15, 6.30, 8.30, 10.30

Cinema Tel: 675573

OPERA

MADAME CLAUDE 2

Performances 3.30, 6.15, 8.30, 10.30

Cinema Tel: 675571

PLAZA

RUTHLESS PEOPLE

Performances 3.30, 6.00, 8.30, 10.30

Cinema Tel: 622198

RAGHADAN

DRAGON LORD

Performances 12.15, 3.15, 5.45, 8.15

Najib: Soviet withdrawal only after 'outside aggression' is stopped

MOSCOW (Agencies) — Afghan leader Najib said Tuesday a withdrawal of Soviet troops from his country could only begin when all "outside aggression" had halted and Kabul was given firm guarantees it would not resume.

Analysts said Mr. Najib's remarks at a Moscow news conference indicated he would continue to insist that guerrillas fighting his administration lay down their arms before there could be a political settlement to the Afghan problem.

Mr. Najib was speaking after a meeting on Monday with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev at which, according to an official Soviet report, they agreed Kabul's policy of national reconciliation should be pursued.

"A timetable for the withdrawal of Soviet forces can only be decided after the outside interference sponsored by the U.S. and its NATO allies is ended and there are firm guarantees that it will not be resumed," the Afghan leader said.

The Kabul authorities have consistently argued that the guerrillas are simply bandits who could not survive if they were not

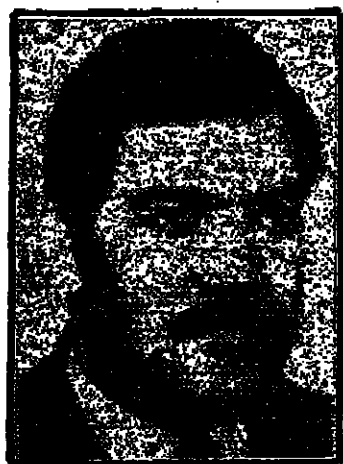
supported by the West in waging an "undeclared war" on Afghanistan.

But there had been indications over recent months that Moscow and Kabul might be moving towards accepting a timetable allowing for a phased Soviet pull-out linked to a reduction in rebel activities.

The analysts said Mr. Najib's remarks suggested hopes were dwindling in the two capitals that any firm agreement on these lines could be reached at talks in Geneva through United Nations mediation between Afghanistan and Pakistan.

Mr. Najib, whose quiet remarks in the Dari language were translated into Russian during his one-hour 45-minute news conference, said he was willing to share posts in 23 ministries with his opponents.

He also said eight state ministerial posts could be allocated to his



Afghan leader Najib

foes, as well as a number of ambassador-at-large positions.

Posts open to rival political forces include the deputy chairman of Afghanistan's Revolutionary Council, which is to become the vice presidency under the country's new draft constitution, and the deputy chairman of the council of ministers, Mr. Najib said.

He told the news conference that a new law in Afghanistan allows the formation of new political parties, but that his People's

Democratic Party of Afghanistan has a key role as "the initiator of the policy of national reconciliation."

"That means that at present, it is the originator and the major leading force in the country," Mr. Najib said. "We hope that at later stages, our party will preserve its originating and leading role."

Asked if he would be ready to relinquish power if his presence hindered national reconciliation, Mr. Najib replied:

"For us, revolutionaries, the most important thing in life is our struggle for the interests of our people. To achieve this, we are prepared not only to sacrifice our offices, but also our lives."

Mr. Najib came to power in May 1986 following the ouster of Babrak Karmal.

Afghanistan had been a monarchy until a military coup in July 1973 overthrew King Zahir Shah. Asked about a possible future role for the exiled monarch, Mr. Najib replied: "I think that the broad list of offices I've given you is wide waters for sailing for everyone. It is important to solve this problem in specific terms at the negotiating table."

Soviets say Japanese charges of illegal transfer of technology are a 'put-up job'

TOKYO (R) — The Soviet embassy in Tokyo rejected a Japanese request on Tuesday that one of its diplomats submit to police questioning about the possible illegal transfer of commercial secrets from Japan to Moscow.

A police spokesman said the embassy had told the Japanese Foreign Ministry that Deputy Trade Representative Yuri Pokrovskii would not cooperate with police.

"They told the Foreign Ministry it's a complete put-up job," he said.

Police have questioned a Japanese aircraft equipment company executive, who they suspect of selling millions of dollars in aeronautical technology to the Soviet Union since 1984.

A police official said it was not clear whether the executive

would be arrested, since preliminary investigations had not been completed.

Police had also wanted to question another Soviet citizen, an Aeroflot airline official named Yuri Demidov, but he left Japan last year. The official said police believe the diplomat is still in Japan.

At a news conference, a spokesman for the Soviet embassy condemned the investigation as anti-Soviet harassment.

"This (investigation) aims chiefly at humiliating the Soviet Union to honour a third country," the spokesman said.

"The metropolitan police public security section has no evidence whatsoever," he said. "There is no foundation to this attempt to cast guilt on a Soviet citizen."

Police said they had seized from the executive several memos from Mr. Pokrovskii and Mr. Demidov asking him to procure certain types of technology, including sophisticated computer software, whose export to Communist countries is forbidden by the Cocom convention. However, police said they believed no Cocom-related technology was transferred.

The Japanese executive might have sold Mr. Pokrovskii a computerised flight management system, designed to provide a computerised flight pattern for pilots of Boeing 757s and 767s, among other secrets, police said.

The system was developed by the executive's company, Tokyo Aircraft Instrument, funded by 30 million yen (\$200,000) from the Ministry of International Trade and Industry.

U.S. conducts Trident-2 test

CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida (R) — The U.S. navy on Monday conducted the fifth straight successful test firing of a Trident-2 nuclear missile, designed to improve strategic deterrence of U.S. and British submarines.

The missile, equipped with dummy warheads, roared from a ground launch pad at Cape Canaveral air force station and splashed down in a target area in the Atlantic Ocean.

Karachi police break up protest

KARACHI (R) — Pakistani police said Tuesday they fired into the air and used tear-gas to disperse a crowd attacking a police station as fresh disturbances broke out in two districts of Karachi.

A spokesman said the police station at Landhi, an industrial suburb in the east of Pakistan's biggest city, was attacked by a 200-strong mob.

Witnesses said the protesters were demanding the release of people arrested during outbreaks

of rioting over the past three days. They reported seeing three ambulances taking injured people away, but there was no other word on casualties.

Two petrol bombs were thrown at police pickets in Shah Faisal colony near Karachi airport, damaging a police vehicle, according to eyewitness reports there.

The volatile city of more than seven million people has seen repeated minor outbreaks of violence since the killing of 73 people in a twin car bomb attack on July 14 raised tensions.

Two people were shot dead on Sunday after police opened fire in Shah Faisal colony. Local authorities said the officers were returning fire from unidentified gunmen.

Doctors said at least five people with bullet injuries were brought to government hospitals Monday evening.

The rioters were originally protesting at the failure of President Mohammad Zia Ul Haq's government to provide security against the bombers. But according to the witnesses, the protests soon turned against alleged police high-handedness.

In some cases the unrest took on an ethnic character as members of the rival Mohajir and Pashtun communities resumed their long-standing bloody feud.

More than 250 people have been killed last October in street battles between the two. The Mohajirs are Muslim migrants from other parts of the Indian sub-continent while Pashtuns come from north-west Pakistan and neighbouring Afghanistan.

U.S. pursuing talks with Pakistan on nuclear 'issues'

WASHINGTON (AP) — The United States intends to pursue "the serious issues created" by the arrest of Mr. Pervez in Philadelphia, Oakley said.

The United States has told the Pakistani government of its deep concern and "made clear our intentions to uphold to the fullest extent U.S. laws," she added.

The Pennsylvania case was uncovered in time to stop the metal exports, Oakley said, but the electronic material was successfully exported. She had no comment on a report the United States was trying to recover it on grounds that export regulations had been violated.

The Pakistan government maintains its nuclear projects are solely for peaceful use, but Western experts cite a series of such export cases in Europe and North America and intelligence reports in claiming that Pakistan is nearing capability to make atomic bombs.

Under U.S. law, such a development could trigger a cutoff of Washington's multimillion dollar aid programme to Pakistan.

(California) case, and we will continue to discuss the serious issues created by this case and the arrest of Mr. Pervez in Philadelphia," Oakley said.

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Haiti marchers urge ouster of government and assail U.S.

PORT-AU-PRINCE (AP) — About 7,000 students marched through the capital's downtown district on Monday, denouncing the three-man governing council and the United States for supporting it.

"Down, down, down with the CNG (National Governing Council)," students chanted. "We don't need the Americans."

"Haitian youths want the departure of the CNG," said a spokesman for the National Federation of Haitian Students, which organised the march.

"We're against the Americans because they have publicly supported the CNG."

Radio Metropole said marches also were held in four other cities. The U.S. administration's position is that the current government is most likely to achieve democracy in Haiti. The United States flew Haitian dictator Jean-Claude Duvalier to France in an air force plane when he fled the country Feb. 7, 1986, and then doubled U.S. aid to \$100 million.

Lieutenant-General Henri

Namphy leads the governing council established after Mr. Duvalier's ouster. It has one other military member and a civilian.

The student spokesman, who spoke on condition of anonymity, said the march was planned as a non-violent demonstration. Trucks loaded of armed soldiers passed near the large, noisy procession but did not intervene even when students spray-painted anti-government and anti-U.S. slogans on walls.

Marchers assembled outside the state university medical school near the U.S. consulate.

Students carried placards that said, "a good democracy is made without Macoutes and without Americans," referring to the "Tontons Macoutes," the hated private army of the 29-year Duvalier family dictatorship. It also has come to mean anyone who collaborated with the Duvaliers.

Another placard said, "More than 24 people dead, almost 200 in the hospital. The Americans congratulate the CNG; such a nice democracy."

Limpet mine attacks on the rise in S. Africa

CAPE TOWN (Agencies) — A bomb blast shook central Cape Town Monday night, teachers and pupils demonstrated in a white suburb and students boycotted school amid heightened tensions in the city's mixed-race coloured community.

The bomb exploded outside apartments housing South African army officers, in an area from which coloured people were evicted after it was zoned for whites 21 years ago under apartheid race segregation.

Police said no one was hurt but the limpet mine bomb wrecked the car in which it was planted and caused other damage. A second limpet mine was defused by bomb disposal experts.

The explosion rocked Zonnebloem, formerly known as multi-racial, gangster-ridden District Six, where coloured residents have all been moved to outlying townships and much of it remains a wasteland since many whites are loath to move in.

Police said another mine was found nearby and defused, bringing to five the number of such devices reported in the southwest coastal city in 24 hours. Limpet mines, so named because they can be attached to their target and set to explode later, are often used by commandos of the African National Congress, but there was no immediate claim of responsibility.

On Sunday night, a limpet mine exploded at a Cape Town garage, causing damage but no casualties.

Cape Town's coloured townships have been tense since the weekend funeral of ANC member Ashley Kriel, 20, who died in a confrontation with police. Police fired tear-gas at mourners after 4,000 defied emergency law curbs on the service to attend.

A homemade bomb was thrown at a police vehicle on Monday in another white suburb, Wynberg, injuring an officer, police said.

Eyewitnesses said the attack happened after a demonstration and protest meeting by over 1,000 students and teachers in support of 72 coloured teachers who face disciplinary action.

Coloured parliamentarians ordered the action against the 72 for refusing to administer examinations after a year of school boycotts and political protest in the townships in 1985.

WASHINGTON (AP) — A former U.S. ambassador to Moscow has returned from a rare private flight across the Soviet Union, retracing the polar route he followed as a young air force captain in World War II to deliver a B-24 Liberator bomber to the Soviets.

Thomas J. Watson Jr., 72, landed his Lear jet in Washington on Monday to end the flight. The plane he had ferried during the war was one of 8,000 aircraft the United States gave the Soviets for the flight against Nazi Germany.

Watson, who served as ambassador to Moscow while Jimmy Carter was president in the late 1970s, said although not all of his memories of the Soviet Union were pleasant, he received a friendly reception this time and had been allowed to fly outside the flight paths normally open to foreign aircraft.

Watson jokingly told reporters

Amnesty International reports sweeping violations of human rights in Kenya

LONDON (R) — Amnesty International has accused the Kenyan authorities of trying to silence political opponents of President Daniel Arap Moi by torture and detention without trial.

In a report entitled "Kenya: Torture, Political Detention and Unfair Trials," the London-based human rights organisation said at least two people had died in custody and a further 100 were currently imprisoned.

"Human rights (came) under serious attack in Kenya in the past year as the government appeared to have adopted a deliberate programme to silence or intimidate its political opponents," Amnesty said.

It reported that a crackdown began in March 1986 and soon led to the arrest of several hundred suspected political enemies, including lecturers, students, journalists, lawyers, businessmen, civil servants and farmers.

"None was brought to court within 24 hours as required by law. Many 'disappeared' for weeks or months while held incommunicado for interrogation," Amnesty said.

The report said most of the detainees were arrested on suspicion of having links with a clandestine anti-government group

called Mwakenya, but "many appear to have done no more than criticise the way the country is run."

Amnesty accused the Kenyan police special branch of torturing suspects and said complaints had been ignored or dismissed by the courts.

The organisation said that in a so-called "swimming pool" torture used by the special branch, "Prisoners have been held naked for days on end in waterlogged underground cells, in some cases until their feet began to rot."

"Other tortures included deliberate starvation and brutal beatings with truncheons, chair legs and lengths of rubber hose. They were carried out during incommunicado detention in a special branch centre near one of Nairobi's top hotels," the report said.

"Senior government and law officers appear to have condoned the undermining of crucial legal and constitutional safeguards for political prisoners, resulting in serious abuse of the rule of law in Kenya," it said.

Amnesty said the bruised and wounded body of motor rally driver Peter Karanja was found 21 days after he was seized in

good health by special branch officers earlier this year.

The organisation said it made numerous, unsuccessful appeals to the Kenyan government about human rights violations in the last year.

"No reply has been received but in February 1987 President Moi, speaking to students at the University of Nairobi, said that Amnesty International should 'leave Kenya alone,'" the report said.

"Amnesty International is publishing its conclusions in order to alert the international community to the situation and in the hope that the Kenyan government will respond by taking steps to end these abuses and establish safeguards for the protection of human rights in the future," it said.

The organisation also cited the case of Gibson Kamau Kuria, described by Amnesty as the most prominent lawyer in Kenya willing to represent political prisoners.

It said he was arrested and "disappeared" in February this year shortly after filing four cases alleging torture and was now being held indefinitely without charge or trial under the public security regulations.

S. Korean journalists threaten strike for freedom of press

SEOUL (R) — Journalists at a South Korean English-language newspaper threatened on Tuesday to go on strike to back their demands for press freedom, saying they were ashamed of their failure to report the truth.

About 40 of the 70 reporters on the Korea Herald signed a statement vowing to stop work unless publisher Han Jong-Woo and other executives resigned by Wednesday.

The Herald, one of the country's two English newspapers, is owned by the Korea Foreign Trade Association, which is heavily influenced by the govern-

ment, and has usually showed pro-government leanings.

The journalists' statement spoke of "an acute sense of shame for our failure to properly report the truth."

It added: "This unhappy situation is primarily attributable to the government's extreme control and encroachment upon the freedom of the press."

Earlier on Tuesday, Information Minister Lee Woong-hee told opposition members of parliament he would do his best to "democratise" the country's media, officials said.

Peruvian guerrillas step up violence

LIMA (AP) — Highland ambushes by leftist guerrillas against government forces have left eight people dead, and nearly 300 people have been arrested in a police invasion of Peru's cocaine-producing jungle, officials said.

Also on Monday, the government extended for a month a state of emergency in Lima, which was hit last week by a series of rebel attacks, including a car bomb that wounded 23 people, the state news agency Andina said.

Snipers of the Shining Path guerrilla group, firing from a hillside, killed four soldiers and wounded five others Monday during an ambush of an army truck convoy, a military official told AP.

He said the attack against the 30 soldiers occurred about midway a few kilometres north of Ayacucho, the capital of Ayacucho state, about 375 kilometres southeast of Lima.

In an ambush on Saturday, a column of 60 Shining Path guerrillas attacked a police patrol, killing a corporal near an isolated hamlet about 80 kilometres southeast of Ayacucho, police said.

The Shining Path, which seeks to topple the government and impose a Marxist state, launched its insurgency seven years ago in Ayacucho's impoverished mountains.

The government says more than 10,000 people have died in the violence, which has spread throughout the southern Andes, down to coastal urban centres and recently into the cocaine-producing jungle.

A week ago, the government sent 1,200 paramilitary police to regain control of the jungle-cloaked Huallaga Valley, about 400 kilometres northeast of Lima, which has come under heavy violence by drug traffickers and rebels.

Watson jokingly told reporters

COLUMN

Swedish women find no lovers in Crete

ATHENS (R) — A group of Swedish women spending their summer holidays on the island of Crete complained to police last week they could not find lovers this year due to the fear of AIDS, police said. The women told police they were willing to undergo AIDS tests and asked for a written document to prove to potential lovers they were healthy. AIDS kills by stripping the body of its defence against disease. It can be transmitted in infected blood or by sexual contact. Police said they were unable to help the women.

AIDS-stricken rapist cleared of manslaughter

MUNICH (R) — An AIDS-infected man who raped a young Moroccan woman was on Monday acquitted of attempted manslaughter on the grounds of diminished responsibility. A Munich judge ruled that Mogens Sherif, a 26-year-old Tunisian, was not responsible for his actions but ordered him into psychiatric care, saying he was a danger to public. Sherif had admitted having sex with several women recently, though he had known for at least two years that he had the deadly virus, the judge said.

Nude beer banned in Boston

BOSTON (R) — Proper Bostonians can breathe a sigh of relief — nude beer has been banned in Boston. The beer's importer, Cibo Importing Company of Laredo, Texas, agreed on Monday not to sell the Mexican-brewed beer in Massachusetts. The beer's label features a picture of a bikini-clad woman. When the bikini bra is scratched, the woman's bare breasts are exposed. The beer came to the attention of the state's alcoholic beverages control commission when the brewer, Golden Beverage, sent a few sample bottles to Boston-area television stations and newspapers as an advertising gimmick. George McCarthy, head of the commission, said the beer violated regulations prohibiting the "use of any advertising matter of an objectionable nature," for alcoholic beverages.

Helicopter fugitive tracked down

NICE (R) — A convict plucked from prison on Sunday by an accomplice in a hijacked helicopter, was back behind bars on Monday after two children led police to his hideout. Police sources said, Philippe Truc, serving a one-year sentence for an attempted bank robbery, escaped from prison in the Riviera town of Nice in a helicopter hijacked from the airport. Truc and his accomplice were on Monday spotted in the nearby resort of Cagnes-sur-Mer by two children, who gave chase on their motorbikes. The children then put police on the track of the jailbreaker, who was arrested after only 19 hours on the run.

Coming soon Oliver North, the movie

CHICAGO (R) — A 90-minute home video of Oliver North's congressional testimony hits the stores this week, with advance orders pointing to a multimillion-dollar best-seller, the tape's producer said Monday. "We will ship 100,000 cassettes tomorrow based on advance demand," said Jaffer Ali, vice president for sales at MPI Home Video in Oak Forest, Illinois. The tape, entitled "Oliver North: Memo to History," will sell for \$19.95. Ali described the film as the highlights of the marine lieutenant colonel's testimony earlier this month before the congressional committees investigating secret sales of arms to Iran and the diversion of profits to anti-government rebels in Nicaragua.

Poindexter says he gets headaches too

WASHINGTON (R) — Former National Security Adviser John Poindexter said Monday he had received several thousand telegrams of support since he started testifying before the televised Iran-contra hearings. The 50-year-old rear admiral said "all but 12 or 15" messages demonstrated understanding of what the administration was trying to do in selling arms to Iran and diverting profits to Nicaragua's "contra" rebels. Richard Beckler, Poindexter's lawyer, conceded this was "not the Olle North phenomenon by any means," but told Reuters "99.99 per cent" of the feedback was positive.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN AND OMAR SHARIF
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A MAN FOR A MAN'S JOB

Neither vulnerable. South deals.
NORTH
♠ K 10 5
♥ 10 3
♦ A Q J 10 8 3
♣ 9 5

WEST EAST
♠ 8 3 ♠ 9 7 4 2
♥ A Q 9 4 ♥ J 6 5 2
♦ 7 6 4 2 ♦ K 9
♣ J 10 7 ♣ K 3 2

SOUTH
♠ A J 6
♥ K 8 7
♦ 6
♣ A Q 8 6 4

The bidding:
South West North East
1 ♠ Pass 1 0 Pass
1 ♥ Pass 3 0 Pass
3 NT Pass Pass Pass
Opening lead: Eight of ♠

Shifting the right suit to which to shift is only part of the problem faced by defenders. The choice of which card to play can be crucial.

Although he had no support for his partner's suit and the jump to three diamonds was invitational, not forcing, South felt he had too much to pass. We cannot fault his bid of three no trump too much.

Since South almost surely held the king of hearts, West decided to steer clear of a lead in that suit lest he concede a crucial trick. He selected the top-of-nothing eight of spades for his opening salvo. Declarer won in hand and led a dia-

mond to the jack and East's king. The crucial point in the hand had been reached early.

East could see that declarer had nine tricks in spades and diamonds alone. If the defense was to prevail, they would have to score four more tricks in a hurry. Should East attack hearts or clubs?

Since South had bypassed hearts in the auction in favor of bidding what was obviously a four-card spade suit, he could hold no more than three hearts and, therefore, had to have at least four clubs. Obviously, therefore, hearts offered the better chance. But leading a low heart would not do. Declarer would simply play low, West would win the trick but the defenders would then get no more than another heart trick.

East made no mistake — the jack of hearts hit the table. Whether or not declarer covered, the defenders had to get four tricks in the suit for a one-trick set.

Have you been running into double trouble? Let Charles Goren help you find your way through the maze of DOUBLES for penalties and for takeout. For a copy of his "DOUBLES" booklet, send \$1.85 to "Goren-Doubles," care of this newspaper, P.O. Box 4428 Orlando, Fla. 32802-4428. Make checks payable to "Newspaperbooks."